

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

NEW WORLD ISSUE

MAY 24, 1913.

A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug and Chemical Trades.
The Official Organ of Nineteen Societies of Chemists in the British Empire.

Published at the Head Office : 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices : Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, Australia.

Subscription, 10s. per annum, including "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary." Price of this issue, 6d. post free.

CONTENTS.

Vol. LXXXII., No. 21 (Series No. 1739).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

	PAGE		PAGE
Academy and Salon	76	Evans' Expansion	68
Asafetida Lead-test	72	Hanbury Medallist	69
Births	79	Information Department	82
Business Changes	87	Irish News	75
Chemical Society	98	Laboratory in a Garden	70
Companies and Company		Legal Reports	77
News	79	Liquorice-root	67
Corner for Students	66	Marriages	79
Correspondence :		Medical Gleanings	82
Letters	102	New Remedies	66
Subscribers' Symposi- um	104	National Health Insur- ance	80
Insurance Dispensing		Notes and Novelties	95
Queries	104	Observations and Reflec- tions	83
Miscellaneous Inquiries	105	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain :	
Legal Queries	106	Annual Meeting	89
Deaths	79	Council Election	95
Drug-trade Appeal Fund	69	Retrospect	106
Editorial Articles :		Scottish News	76
B.P.C. Presidential		Shoe-polishes	66
Survey	84	Trade Report	99
Notes	87	Wills	77
Edward Parrish	88		
English and Welsh News	73		

In the Coloured Supplement.

Association Affairs.	French News.
Australian News.	Gazette.
Chemists at Play.	Indian News.
College Notes.	Personalities.
Colonial and Foreign News.	Poisonings.
Coming Events.	South African News.

YOUR OWN PRODUCTIONS

in the way of advertising have naturally been carefully thought out and printed with care. You have advertising leaflets, circulars, price-lists, and so forth in hand, or in mind, and your problem is how to distribute these to the best advantage. We have a list of 12,000 buyers connected with the drug-trade in all parts of the world. That list, unique of its kind, is the result of the careful compilation of fifty years' experience. It represents the circulation of the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to be published on July 26, 1913. Why not take advantage of this exceptional circulation, and send us 12,000 of your circulars, price-lists, etc., to be

DISTRIBUTED AS INSETS?

SUMMARY.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Several pages of news are printed in the Coloured Supplement.

Some interesting notes on modern shoe-polishes will be found on p. 66.

Further particulars regarding the United States lead-test for asafetida are epitomised on p. 72.

A sketch of the career of Dr. F. B. Power, upon whom the Hanbury Medal is to be conferred, is given on p. 69.

The discussion on the position of apothecaries' assistants is continued, but some letters on the subject are reserved (pp. 101-102).

We print a facsimile of a letter written by Edward Parrish a few months before his death in 1872, and add some particulars of the writer's career (p. 88).

Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have built an additional factory in Liverpool as an annexe to their premises in Hanover and Seel Streets (p. 68).

The trustees of the Drug Trade Appeal Fund are to consider the first suitable case for appeal in respect to the conviction of a chemist under the Shops Act, 1912 (p. 69).

A medical practitioner, formerly a pharmacist, calls the attention of panel chemists to the desirability of greater care in the dispensing of Insurance prescriptions (p. 103).

We print some interesting information obtained at first hand in regard to the collection and commerce of liquorice-root, with photographs taken at Aleppo and Alexandretta (p. 67).

"A Laboratory in a Garden" describes and illustrates the additional factory which Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have built at Hounslow in connection with their European branch (pp. 70-71).

The few market changes which have occurred include higher prices for lemon oil, gambier, and linseed oil. Quinine and ergot are firmer. Bergamot oil, cod-liver oil, and opium tend easier. Ammonia sulphate is lower (p. 99).

"Xrayser II" is in critical mood. He comments on Dr. Sandwith's lectures on "Drugs Old and New" and the "Dental Diatribe," besides discussing the removal of the stomach and colon, and the medicinal uses of saffron (p. 85).

Our survey of the British Pharmaceutical Conference deals this week with the four years during which Mr. T. B. Groves and Professor Redwood were Presidents, and the Conference visited London for the first time in 1874, as well as Bristol, Glasgow, and Plymouth in the succeeding years (pp. 84-87).

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held in London on Wednesday. It was poorly attended, but the President (Mr. C. B. Allen) was able to present an optimistic statement regarding the present position of the Society and the Council's accomplishments during the past year. The discussion which followed was a little longer than usual, but not on a high plane. The result of the Council election is the return of Messrs. Parry and Cross with the old members (pp. 89-95).

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus: "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopoeia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, marked "Corner for Students" on the top left-hand corner) will be received up to Tuesday, May 27, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, June 7. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports.* Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

Modern Shoe-polishes.

AT a meeting in Montreal of the Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on March 28, Dr. J. T. Donald read a paper on "Modern Shoe Polishes and Dressings." From a report of the lecture in the "Journal" of the Society we make the following abstract:

Dressings.—This term includes all preparations used in cleaning or renovating boots and shoes where friction is not employed, whether the result be a gloss or not. By far the most important and widely used dressing is "ladies' dressing," so called because of its very general use on women's and children's foot-wear of kid and goat leathers. This is essentially a coloured solution of shellac, borax or an alkali being the solvent and nigrosin the colouring agent; a little glycerin is usually added to prevent cracking of the lac and to preserve the softness of the leather. It is applied with a sponge. When a solution of soap is added to "ladies' dressing" the soap overcomes the gloss of the shellac, and the preparation is now "gun-metal dressing"—i.e., gives a dull gun-metal finish to the leather.

Patent-leather Dressing.—This is an oil such as olive or cotton, or vaseline, or white wax reduced to a soft paste by means of turpentine. These are applied by means of a soft cloth. Where the leather is cracked a special preparation used is gun-cotton dissolved in amyl alcohol with a spirit-soluble black dye.

Nappy Dressing.—This is employed for ooze, suède, nappy, and castor leathers, and consists of wood-alcohol having in solution a colour insoluble in water. The alcohol cleans the nap of the leather, and on evaporation leaves a deposit of colouring matter which, being insoluble in water, does not markedly soil damp garments. For white leather pipe-clay is still used, but if mixed with light magnesium carbonate a lighter and more pleasing white is obtained. Another article is zinc oxide suspended in water containing a small percentage of an adhesive. This is applied by means of a sponge.

For canvas shoes of various colours such substances as lampblack, umber, and red and yellow ochre are mixed with the zinc oxide.

Polishes.—The modern polish consists of a wax basis, carnauba wax, on account of its hardness and high melting-point, being best, although candelilla wax may replace it to a certain extent. There are two chief methods of working these waxes into polish: The wax is emulsified by boiling in a solution of borax; the product is known as white stock. If polish is to be in the form of paste, the white stock while hot is mixed with a hot solution of ordinary laundry soap and sufficient nigrosin to give the desired depth of colour. The mixture cools as a soft paste that may readily be applied by means of a brush or sponge. If the polish is desired in the liquid form, the best grade of Castille soap is used; a solution of this variety of soap does not gelatinise, nor can a satisfactory liquid be obtained unless Castille soap is used. The second method of dealing with the hard waxes is as follows: Carnauba or candelilla, or a mixture of the two with beeswax and ceresin or paraffin, is dissolved in hot turpentine and mixed with very finely pulverised bone-charcoal. When properly cooled there results a firm paste that spreads rapidly under a brush or sponge. When poured into boxes it must be promptly cooled, otherwise there is a separation of the harder waxes from the solvent, the result being a granular, sloppy mass instead of the firm paste desired. If the harder waxes alone were used it would be difficult to prevent separation from the turpentine on cooling, hence the admixture of softer waxes. Beeswax gives also a toughness or lack of shortness to the paste, and a smooth finish that cannot be obtained without it. These softer waxes reduce the gloss available from the carnauba or candelilla. The use of bone-black as a colouring agent is an attempt to overcome the weakness inherent in the use of the softer waxes, and to add to the gloss obtainable from the waxes that obtained by friction of the bone carbon.

For tan leathers the same goods are used, except that a brown or yellow dye and pigment replace the nigrosin and bone-char. The application of the tan polish is frequently preceded by the use of a cleaning solution to remove stains and discolorations. A popular cleaner is a mucilage of gum tragacanth containing a small percentage of oxalic acid.

New Remedies.

Arausan is an embrocation which contains 20 per cent. of camphor, 10 per cent. of Peru balsam, and 20 per cent. of soft soap. It is used for tuberculosis and catarrh of the respiratory organs.

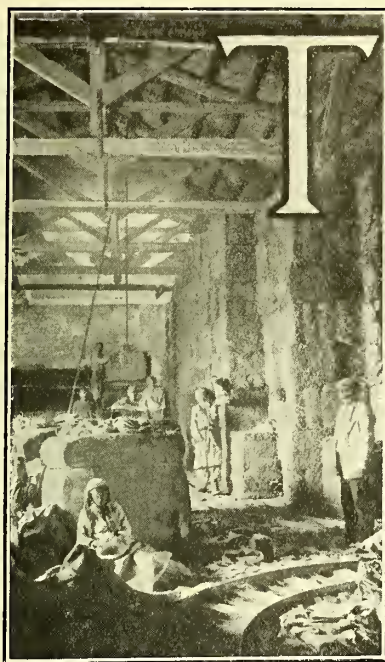
Enzytol (Borcholin) is a loose combination of borcholin, from which cholin splits off in the system. It is recommended by Dr. H. Mehler and Dr. L. Ascher in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is marketed in 10 per cent. solution, and is best used by intravenous injection of a 1 per cent. solution in doses of 0.01 gram, increasing to 0.25 gram.

Hypophysin.—According to Professor Dr. H. Fühner, hypophysin is the sulphate of the active principle of the pituitary body, but analysis shows it to be a mixture of four well-defined substances which possess the efficacy of the gland secretion, in varied degrees however, so that their separate therapeutic use is inadvisable.

Kephalidon.—Anselmino states that this new sedative is a mixture of aminoacetparaphenetidine-caffeine hydrobromide with dimethylaminophenyldimethylpyrazolone. The hydrobromide is said to be obtained by a patented process by interaction of a molecule of aminoacetparaphenetidine and one of caffeine hydrobromide in warm water, and drying *in vacuo*, the result being a powder which melts at 192°. Other authorities state that kephalidon is this hydrobromide alone, but Anselmino analysed the substance and found that it can be separated into a halogen-containing and a halogen-free part, the latter being dimethylaminophenyldimethylpyrazolone. The makers' statements agree with this conclusion.

Veropyrin is, according to L. M. Vladár (Budapest), a combination of veronal and aspirin with 1 centigram of morphine in each dose.

Liquorice-root.



ALEXANDRETTA WAREHOUSE WITH
HYDRAULIC PRESS.

THE collection of liquorice-root in Turkey and Russia has for several years past been a flourishing industry since it was systematically taken in hand by the Anglo-American concern known as the MacAndrews & Forbes Co., whose operations extend over immense tracts in Mesopotamia and other parts of Asia Minor. Indeed, it may be said that a considerable proportion of the liquorice which is used for flavouring tobacco in the United States passes through the hands of this company, so

that a few particulars of the industry as it exists in Asia Minor to-day may be of interest.

In Syria, the liquorice-plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) is not cultivated, but is found growing wild in large quantities, usually in stretches of open land where the soil is of a damp and marshy character. It is regarded by the natives as a serious pest, greatly interfering with cereal cultivation, much of the land being abandoned to it. The growth of the plant above ground is about 2 ft., and there is usually another 2 ft. of root beneath the soil. The land in Syria from which liquorice is gathered is leased from the owners, the conditions in regard to lands that are also devoted to cereals being that the digging out of the root must cease when the time for planting crops arrives. The result is, as far as these lands are concerned, that the digging must be done quickly—that is, as soon as

native whose duty is to receive and guard the liquorice as brought in by the collectors. The root is dug out with primitive picks similar to those in use in Biblical times; it is brought to the stations by donkeys, where it is immediately weighed; payment is made according to weight, and the collectors give a receipt for the amount delivered. Travelling cashiers on horses visit



PILES OF LIQUORICE-ROOT AT ALEXANDRETTA.
Showing the arrival of a camel with a load.

the depôts, collecting and paying for the receipts. The root is afterwards piled in huge stacks, such as is shown in the illustration. When the digging season is ended a watchman takes charge, and the root remains thus throughout the winter and the following summer, by which time it is quite dry and is ready for transportation to the coast. Great care has to be exercised that the stacks do not become heated or mildewed. One of the greatest questions involved is that of transport—e.g., all the root from the Aleppo and Antioch districts has to be carried to the seaport of Alexandretta by camel, two huge bags making a load. The transportation is done by contracts made with Bedouin from near Hamma. The Bedouin receive large sums in advance to enable them to buy camels, and it is said, by members of the firm who conduct the liquorice business that the natives are extremely faithful in fulfilling their contracts. Transportation is paid for by weight, which is carefully checked when finally delivered. This is absolutely necessary, as the Bedouin regards the root of little or no



PILE OF LIQUORICE-ROOT AT ALEPPO.
Showing the arrival of a camel train.

the rains which usually fall in October have moistened the ground; otherwise it would be very difficult to obtain the root in the long, dry summer.

The collecting stations in Asia Minor are at Antioch, Aleppo, Baghdad, and Damascus; other stations belonging to the company are in the Smyrna district, as well as in parts of Russia. Near the main stations are smaller depôts located in the fields, each in charge of a



FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE AT ALEXANDRETTA.

Here the liquorice-root is pressed into bales and a certain amount of the root converted into extract.

value, and has therefore no compunction about making a small fire of the dried root with which to bake his daily bread.

At the port of Alexandretta the MacAndrews & Forbes Co. have several large presses, located on the sea-shore. Several of these came into their possession when they bought out other concerns. Here, as is shown in the

illustration, are seen immense stacks of liquorice, which, prior to shipment, is pressed into convenient-sized bales by hydraulic presses, a couple of bands of strap-iron being sufficient to hold the bales together. Specially chartered ships carried the liquorice direct to the United States until recently, but the company have now organised a small steamship service to run between Smyrna and other Asia Minor ports to New York, which also serve as a convenient means of transport for other merchandise; the two vessels of the new line sail under the British flag.

The Aleppo district gathers and exports on an average an aggregate of 8,000 tons annually of dried root, while Baghdad yields about 6,000 tons, Antioch 4,000 tons, and Damascus 500 tons. All these stations are worked by the company itself, except Damascus, whence it is supplied to them by native contractors. At Alexandretta one press is owned and operated by a native concern, but they sell their entire output on the ground to the company mentioned. At Smyrna a small quantity of the root is extracted for European trade, but practically the remainder of this great annual harvest is shipped in a crude state to the United States, in which form it is exempt from duty on entry. Mr. John D. Whiting, of the American colony, Jerusalem, to whom we are indebted for most of our information, says that the liquorice industry has proved a boon to what is comparatively a poor region agriculturally, as many hundreds of natives have found regular employment at good wages. We may add that the port of Alexandretta is to be the chief outlet of the Aleppo section of the new Baghdad railway. A new harbour is to be constructed, and a branch railway from the main line, which will give Alexandretta considerable importance in the future. In addition to Syrian root, it is well known that unusually large quantities are collected in the Northern Caucasus, the Trans-Caucasus, etc., the root being simply pressed into bales and sent *via* Batoum for shipment; these exports average about 15,000 tons annually. Large quantities are also shipped from Basra (Persian Gulf) to the United States.

Evans' Expansion.

THE premises of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., in Hanover Street and Seel Street, Liverpool, are familiar to chemists who have visited or reside in the city on the Mersey, and most of them are also aware of the fact that addition after addition has been made to them since the Bank of England vacated the Hanover Street building. Now the directors have bridged Seel Street, and erected on Nos. 14 and 16



HANOVER STREET AND SEEL STREET PREMISES.

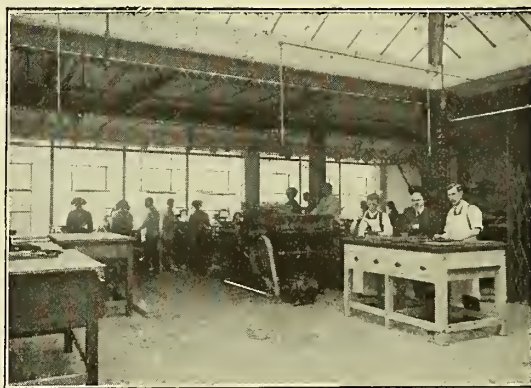
thereof a magnificent building, designed by Sir Aston Webb, C.B., R.A., which is seen in the first engraving. The bridge, which makes the new building on the right

a working unit with those on the left, is constructed of British steel encased with concrete, and beautifully finished with ornamental cement-work. A larger engraving is inserted in Messrs. Evans' advertisement in this issue, and it shows the details better than is possible in the engraving used here. In the building itself steel is also used in the construction (500 tons). The front elevation is made of white-glaze bricks in the upper portion, and blue Staffordshire bricks below. There are five floors, including the basement, affording over 25,000 sq. ft. of



VIEW IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

working space. The ground floor and basement are to be used for storage. The two floors above will be devoted to the women connected with the druggists' sundries and counter-adjuncts department, and for these workers kitchens and dining and retiring rooms are provided. The two top floors are for the printing department, which, it may be remembered, has been for some



PRESS ROOM.

years pressed for room in the old building, and its removal will not only afford the printers better opportunity for expansion, but will give the Hanover Street departments much-needed room. The machinery installed in Seel Street is electrical. The new building is thoroughly modern in every respect; its exits and entrances are good, the principal entrance being 30 ft. wide, and a lift serves each floor. The removal of the departments is now proceeding, and Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., will be pleased to receive a visit from their friends, who can have no better proof of the facilities which the company have for adequate and prompt pharmaceutical service.

THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM does not seem to be accompanied by any noticeable increase in the import of morphine and cocaine, nor by any larger consumption of spirits.—*British Consul at Pakhoi, China.*

The Hanbury Medallist.

THE Presidents of the Linnean, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Societies and of the British Pharmacological Conference, in association with Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C., have decided to confer the Hanbury

Gold Medal upon Frederick Belding Power, D.Sc., LL.D., Ph.M., F.C.S., Director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, King Street, Snow Hill, in the City of London.

This medal was established as a memorial to Daniel Hanbury, who died in 1875, and is awarded biennially (with 50*l.*) for high excellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the

chemistry and natural history of drugs. Dr. Power is the second American to receive the medal. Twenty years ago it was conferred upon Professor Maisch, of Philadelphia, when he was on his deathbed.

Dr. Power is a native of Hudson, New York State, and he was educated at the Hudson Academy, after which he was apprenticed, at the age of thirteen, to a pharmacist of his native town, remaining there five years, when he went west to Chicago as an assistant. Young as he was, there was another member of the staff junior to him—namely, Henry S. Wellcome. After a year's experience in Chicago, during which time the great conflagration of 1871 had almost completely destroyed the city, Dr. Power returned east and entered the pharmacy of Professor Edward Parrish in Philadelphia under the circumstances referred to elsewhere in this issue. While in the Quaker City he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, carrying all before him, and so distinguishing himself in chemistry that he received the Alumni prize in that subject. He graduated in 1874, and, acting on the advice of his friends, entered the Strassburg University in 1876 as a pupil of Professor Flückiger, the first Hanbury medallist, and again distinguished himself. From pupil he became the assistant and friend of the learned Flückiger, and subsequently translated some of his works into English. He took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in due course in 1880.

After returning to the United States, Dr. Power had charge of the chemical laboratory of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was engaged in literary work along with the late Dr. Frederick Hoffmann, of New York, until 1883, when he was appointed Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica in, and Principal of the School of Pharmacy of, the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. There he remained until 1892, when he became director of the laboratories of Messrs. Fritzsche Bros., New York—the American branch of Messrs. Schimmel & Co., Leipzig. He had by this time done much work on the chemistry of drugs and essential oils, and as a member of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia of 1890, he revised all the monographs on essential oils, besides doing much revision work on the chemical monographs.

Dr. Power resigned his position with Messrs. Fritzsche Bros. in 1896 in order to establish in London a chemical research laboratory for his old class-mate and friend, Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. Referring to this at the time we said:

"In securing his service for his research laboratory, Mr. Wellcome has no direct commercial object in view, simply

recognising that the progress of pharmacy depends upon the measure of pure knowledge which is brought to bear upon it for improvement or perfection. He has secured a house on Snow Hill, which is being fitted up as laboratories, and Dr. Power will be assisted by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, Research Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society, and others."

During the seventeen years which have since elapsed the work of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories has changed the character of pharmaceutical research in this country, and has restored to British pharmaceutical chemistry that high note which had been passing away from it, so that chemists outside pharmacy again appreciate the fact that the chemistry of drugs has been instrumental in perfecting a knowledge of pure chemistry. Since he came to London Dr. Power has been closely identified with the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, as well as the British Pharmaceutical Conference, to which he has been a contributor, and latterly he has, by invitation, made several communications to the evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society. Dr. Power has received from his *alma mater*—the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—the honorary degree of Master of Pharmacy, and is also an honorary member of the College. Besides he is LL.D. of the University of Wisconsin. Yet he is one of the most unassuming men we know, and, above all, an honest man.

Drug-trade Appeal Fund.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the Drug-trade Appeal Fund was held at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on Friday, May 16, at 3 P.M. Mr. Charles Umney, F.I.C., F.C.S., Chairman of the Trustees, presided, and was supported by Mr. Charles B. Allen (Treasurer), Mr. C. J. G. Bunker, and Mr. Thomas Tyrer (Trustees). In the course of the annual report, which showed income of 17*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* from dividends and interest, and expenditure of 6*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, the Trustees stated that during the financial year ending May 1913 no appeals had been undertaken. A suggestion was made to the Trustees that they should appeal against a Magistrate's decision on a point under the Shops Act, in which the Bench held that the illness mentioned in Section 4, Clause 7, must be present illness. The Trustees decided that it was important that a High Court decision should be taken on this point, but that the case referred to was, for various reasons, not the best that could be selected for appeal purposes. They therefore decided to wait until a more favourable opportunity arose. The balance-sheet showed investments and cash amounting to 692*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, but 600*l.* of this is in Consols valued at present at 492*l.*

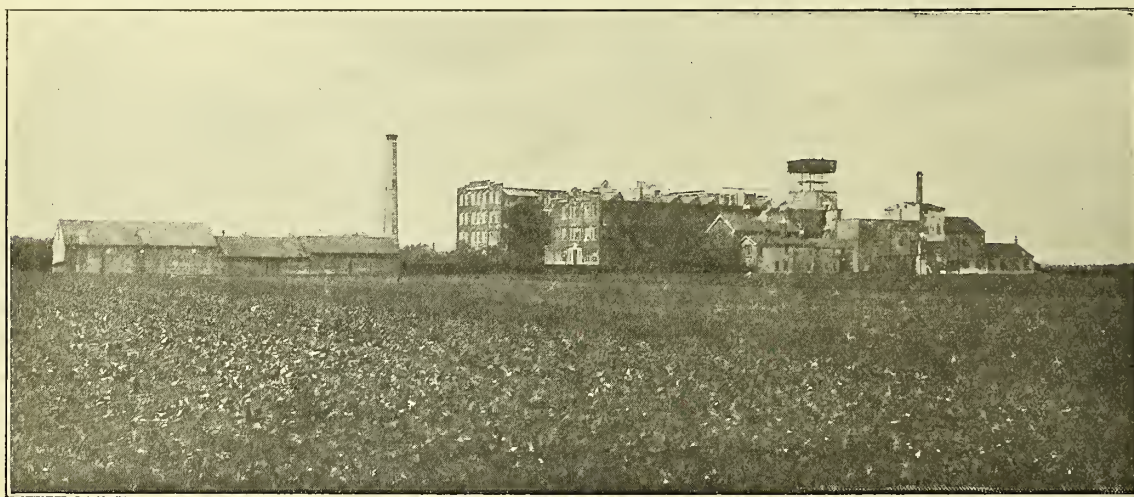
The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the fighting fund is less than it appears to be, but he had no doubt that if more were needed it would be got, and he felt sure that his own firm would give a good cheque. Mr. Allen seconded, and a discussion ensued on the desirability of getting a test case under the Shops Act. Mr. W. Johnston (Secretary) read from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of December 16, 1912, the report of a summons against Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, which was dismissed, and from the issue of February 1, 1913, the report of the case against Mr. Hartley, in which under similar circumstances a fine was inflicted. Ultimately the motion was approved, subject to an addendum formulated by Mr. Allen that it be an instruction from the meeting to the Trustees to look with particular care on the operation of the Shops Act, especially as regards half-day orders for chemists' shops. On the motion of Mr. J. G. Atkinson (Upper Norwood), seconded by Mr. Peter MacEwan, the thanks of the subscribers were accorded to the Trustees for their services during the year, and they were unanimously reappointed—namely, Messrs. C. B. Allen (Treasurer), C. J. G. Bunker, Walter Hills, T. Tyrer, G. T. W. Newsholme, and L. O. Johnson. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Umney was re-elected Chairman, Mr. Allen Treasurer, and Mr. W. Johnston was reappointed Secretary.

"A LABORATORY IN A GARDEN."

Extension of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s Works at Hounslow, near London.

THESE observations may be regarded as a continuation of an article which was published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, January 1909, which described the factory then but recently erected by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, on Heston Farm, Hounslow. That description was itself a supplement to an article entitled "The Westward Way," in which the firm's offices and warehouse in Beak Street, London, W., were described. It is just twenty-two years since Mr. F. M. Fisk, the firm's European manager, came to London to establish the Branch, and the business has been growing all the time, until now it is one of the largest of the kind in the British Empire. At first the Branch was merely an importing house; after three years manufacturing was added to a limited extent; that grew so, that six years later the firm bought Heston Farm, occupying the mill upon it as a factory. In 1907, when extensions were long overdue, an

extensions will give relief to both, for the whole of the export department at Beak Street and the printing equipment will be removed to Hounslow, whence the goods will be conveyed direct to railway termini or to the docks. The 1907-8 factory is a three-floor building, with floor-space of 27,000 sq. ft. This has been devoted to (1) manufacturing operations generally, such as galenicals, pills, tablets, ointments, and pastes; (2) finishing, packing, and despatching the products; (3) analytical and experimental work and the clerical and other administrative details connected with the factory. The ground floor housed all the last-mentioned part of the business, besides giving space to a steam laboratory. The first floor has been devoted to all the operations connected with pills, tablets, and specialities of the firm, such as Euthymol tooth-paste, and the top floor to packing, storage, and the like. This floor has been cleared out, and is to be devoted



A DISTANT VIEW OF THE FACTORY.

To the extreme right is the range of buildings which were on the farm originally, and were used as a factory. The new water reservoir and softener is the most prominent object on the right. In front of this, to the left, are the factories erected in 1907-8 and in 1912-13, the latter being nearest the chimney on the left. The range of iron houses to the left of the chimney are bottle-stores and bottle-washing houses.

entirely new factory was commenced, and it was finished and occupied in the following year. The first of the two photographs which we reproduce gives a fair idea of the growth. In the second photograph we see how the idea of development within the ground purchased by the firm is carried out. This is a front view of the buildings, the 1907-8 one being on the right, then on the left is a courtyard between this and the new buildings, and to left of the latter is a new boiler-house. The tall hedge hides a landscape garden which some day will be wiped out when other laboratories are built in front of those that are seen, and the boiler-house will then be in the centre of the working system. A conduit or tunnel from the boiler-house takes the steam pipes from boiler-house to factory. At present two 63-h.p. Lancashire boilers are installed, and there is room for two more; besides a coal-cellar that holds 120 tons.

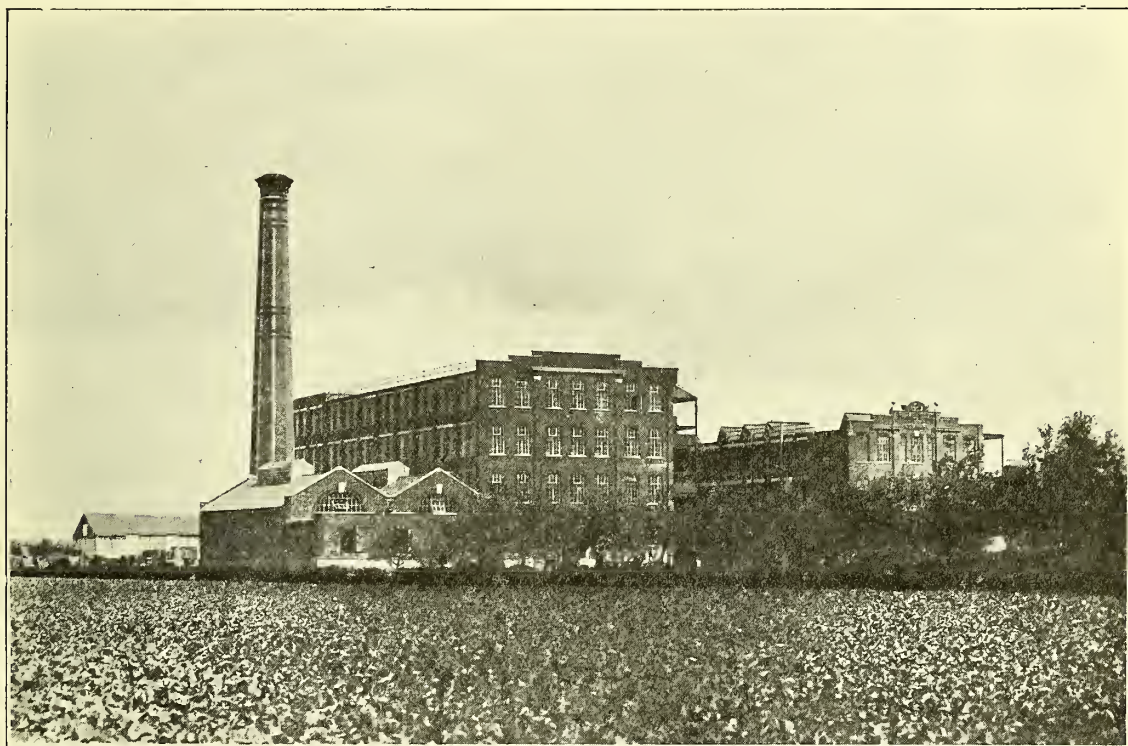
A representative of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* has been fortunate in inspecting the premises while they are in the transitional state, so that it was possible to see what the additions mean to those who are attached to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s business in Europe, especially to the four hundred workers at Hounslow. They have recently been working there and at Beak Street under congested conditions, and it is hoped that the Hounslow

to the analytical department, which in confined space examines and reports on 7,000 samples yearly, besides supervising the filling of ampoules—now growing to be a big business. The analysts will now get quadruple the space they have hitherto had, and magnificent top light. The space thus vacated on the ground floor will give room for the expansion of the office, and this idea is being followed throughout the whole place, departments being removed bodily to the new building so as to give others greater room where they are. Conveyance within the walls of the buildings is done as if they were one building, and for all practical purposes they are one, that being the designers' object.

The new building is 2.3 times larger than the 1907-8 one, having a basement and one floor more. The basement provides ideal storage for alcohol and alcoholic preparations, and is well lighted naturally. The ground floor above it is almost as cool, and is to be used as a stock-room, besides the bottling of such things as codrenine. On the first floor one realises what the new building will mean as a relief to the old and in productive capacity. Nearly a half of it, with a fine north light, has been set aside as a compressing department and for compounding galenicals, while the rest is divided by means of glass partitions into apartments for special purposes,

the whole being an extension of the tablet and coating departments. Thus hypodermics have an apartment to themselves, adrenalin and its preparations another, and so on. To the second floor the whole of the finishing and packing operations on Euthymol tooth-paste and other tubed preparations have been transferred, the floor-space occupied by this department measuring 3,600 sq. ft., independent of the supplies of "raw materials" (tubes, cartons, and other printed stuff) which are stored handy on the same floor or in the older building on the same level. The system of outside galleries which obtains in the older building is reproduced in the new laboratory. These galleries are ample in width, and permit the free transit of trollies from one part of the building to another without encroaching on the internal space. Electric lifts communicate with all the galleries, and thus goods can be transferred from one floor to another or to the delivery motors without interfering in any way with the movements

In this rapid survey of the premises we have skipped the details of manufacture, the elements of care, the signs of organisation and supervision, the checking and inspection, and attention to detail which everywhere catch the eye. Besides, there is evident thoughtfulness for the workers in hygienic and personal provisions, also caution in regard to prevention of fire in the latest equipments, fireproof doors, and the like. Time-saving and labour-saving devices to ensure economy of production and service are numerous, including electric lifts, large and small. It is interesting to note that the whole of the fitting work has been done by the firm's own carpenters and mechanics, with the aid of sixty-seven men who have been engaged temporarily. They work to the designs which are made on the premises, the general architectural features being arranged by professional advisers. There is an ample supply of good natural water in several wells which have been converged into one, and a new pump installed, as



FRONT VIEW OF THE LABORATORIES.

On the left are a new boiler-house and chimney; to the right of this is the new factory of four floors and basement, united at the rear to the 1907-8 factory by another building. The new factory is 120 ft. long by 60 ft. wide, and provides 62,400 sq. ft. of floor-space.

of employés. Compressed air is utilised in lifting liquids and in bottling operations, and negative vacuum pressure for distillation, filtration, suction, and other purposes.

Preparations for the reception of the export department from Beak Street were almost complete at the time of our representative's visit. This department will be self-contained, the extensive floor providing ample space for stock, which is of a special character, in so far as the labels and other printing are in the languages of the countries for which the preparations are destined. This also means a special staff and particular supervision, right from the time that the articles are made until they issue from the premises "packed for export" to the waiting motor-vans. It is to the third or top floor that the whole of the printing department in Beak Street is to be removed, including the compositors and press revisers—a business by itself. Printing is done in all languages. The floor also provides storage for stocks of finishing supplies, such as ampoules, bottles, boxes, cartons, corks, and paper.

well as water-softening plant, capable of softening 4,000 gals. of water per hour, and reservoir. The extensions have been supervised by Mr. R. C. Brown, the Canadian pharmacist, who has been superintendent of the laboratories since 1904 (when he came over from the firm's factories at Walkerville, Ont.). He has as right-hand men in Hounslow Mr. P. J. A. Cathcart, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. G. T. Walker, Ph.C., Chief Chemist. All the departments in the new building will be fully occupied in a week or two; and when the selling end of the business at Beak Street has had time to stretch itself, and renews the race vigorously, the Hounslow staff had better confine their horticultural efforts to hardy annuals, for their garden will soon be needed for bricks and mortar. When that time arrives—and it may not be long, if we are to judge by the rate of past progress—Heston old farmhouse, which is now devoted to the club-rooms for the social, intellectual, and gastronomic delectation of these workers, will also have to make room for more commodious premises.

The "Lead Number" of Asafetida.

THE suggestion by Merrill and Seil of a lead number for asafetida was first criticised in these columns (*C. & D.*, 1912, II., 917), and since then Parry (*C. & D.*, January 11, index folio 34) and Harrison (*C. & D.*, February 15, index folio 271) have shown its unreliability as a means of detecting adulteration in asafetida. A worker from the other side of the Atlantic, in the "American Journal of Pharmacy" for May (p. 199), adds his quota to the evidence regarding the varying "lead numbers" given under the conditions of the test. This investigator, Mr. J. R. Rippetoe, of the analytical department of Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., New York, states that he had the particulars of the method given him by Dr. Seil, of the Bureau of Chemistry, in the spring of 1912. He gives the following details of the test:

The alcoholic solution of the alcohol-soluble matter is evaporated upon a water-bath, the resin heated with water, stirred, then cooled (adding ice if resin does not separate), and the water decanted. The resin is dissolved in ether, transferred to a separator, and washed with water until the water shows no turbidity. The ether solution is filtered into an evaporating dish, and the solvent evaporated on the water-bath. Weigh roughly about 1.1 gram of the above resin into a tared beaker, and dry for five hours at 110° C. Cool and weigh. Dissolve in 95-per-cent. alcohol and transfer to a 100-c.c. measuring flask or cylinder, care being taken that not more than 70 c.c. of alcohol is used. Add 25 c.c. of a 4-per-cent. lead-acetate solution, make up to mark with 95-per-cent. alcohol, mix thoroughly, and set aside overnight. Mix thoroughly and filter through a fluted filter; transfer 25 c.c. of the filtrate to a beaker, add 10 c.c. water, and evaporate to 10 c.c. on bath; add 5 c.c. 10-per-cent. sulphuric acid, and then 100 c.c. alcohol. Dissolve all separated resin, and collect the PbSO₄ on a tared Gooch crucible, ignite and weigh.

Run a blank on the lead-acetate solution, and calculate milligrams lead absorbed (weight PbSO₄ × 0.6830 = Pb) by 1 gram of the resin.

The lead-acetate solution is prepared by dissolving 4 grams lead acetate in 20 c.c. of distilled water and sufficient 95-per-cent. alcohol to make 100 c.c.

The method as recently announced calls for a 5-per-cent. solution of lead acetate and 80-per-cent. alcohol to dissolve the resin, instead of 95-per-cent., otherwise it is essentially the same.

Dr. Seil informed Mr. Rippetoe that asafetida had a lead number of 215 (but later in the year published the figure 222), and said the authorities were inclined to reject all importations of the drug with a number below 190. Mr. Rippetoe in his preliminary experiments found the values to vary as much as 66 upon the same samples; but the Government chemists, when this was communicated to them, expressed considerable surprise, as they, up to that time, had never found results to vary to any appreciable extent. Mr. Rippetoe claims, like Parry and Harrison, that "the method is subject to too many variations to be relied upon for determining the 'lead number' of either selected tears of asafetida or possible mixtures of asafetida and other gum-resins." He substantiates this statement with the following figures, many of which were duplicated by his colleague, Mr. Nathan Smith:

Rippetoe. Smith.

1. Broken asafetida tears, yellowish, with smooth fracture	215.1	197.3
2. Tears with yellow surface and smooth fracture turning red	221.1	287.0
3. Resin from 2 heated for three to four hour periods for three days, and which continued to lose weight	291.5	306.0
4. Tears same as 2, but fracture remaining white or turning only light pink	203.0	257.0
5. Resin from 4 treated as 3	296.7	300.6
6. Translucent tears (with strong asafetida odour)	70.9	—
7. Resin from 6 treated as 3	90.2	89.4
8. Ammoniacum tears	74.2	80.5

Sample No. 9 (yellow tears with smooth fracture turning red) showed the irregularities due to drying the resin at 110° C., the "lead number" after five hours' drying being 235.3 (S 231.3), ten hours' 206.4 (S 207.0), twenty hours' 221.9 (S 226.6), and twenty-five hours' (S 210.0). The determinations in parentheses marked S were by

Smith. The unheated purified resin (equivalent calculated from resin in aliquot part of solution dried at 110° for five hours) gave "lead numbers" of 223.5 and 232.1.

A sample of purified asafetida-resin prepared by Dr. Seil was examined in duplicate, the lead sulphate being dried to constant weight at 110° before it was ignited over a Meker burner. The figures thus obtained, as well as the results from the blank experiments, are given in the following table:

Assay	Resin taken	Blank PbSO ₄ dried 110° C.	Blank PbSO ₄ Ignit.	Lead No. PbSO ₄ dried 110° C.	Lead No. PbSO ₄ Ignit.	Dried 110° C. Lead No.	Ignit. Lead No.
1 (a)	0.2685	0.1842	0.1782	0.1000	0.0960	214.2	209.1
(b)	0.2685	0.1842	0.1782	0.1004	0.0952	213.1	211.1
2 (a)	0.2520	0.1658	0.1601	0.0864	0.0809	215.4	214.6
3 (a)	0.2893	0.2111	0.2068	0.1178	0.1146	220.2	217.7
(b)	0.2893	0.2111	0.2068	0.1188	0.1151	217.9	216.5
4 (a)	0.2408	0.2111	0.2068	0.1229	0.1194	250.1	247.9
(b)	0.2408	0.2111	0.2068	0.1239	0.1200	247.3	246.2

Experiments were also made on mixtures of alcoholic solutions of the purified resins of asafetida and ammoniacum. These solutions contained approximately 1.1 gram of resin in 25 c.c. The results obtained were:

Assay	Resin Asafetida Soln.	Resin Ammoniac Soln.	Resin taken	Blank PbSO ₄ dried 110° C.	Blank PbSO ₄ Ignit.	Lead No. PbSO ₄ dried 110° C.	Lead No. PbSO ₄ Ignit.	Dried 110° C. Lead No.	Ignit. Lead No.
1	C.c.	C.c.							
2	25	—	0.2387	0.1991	0.1961	0.1191	0.1164	228.9	228.0
3	25	—	0.2323	0.1991	0.1961	0.1118	0.1092	256.7	255.5
4	25	—	0.1916	0.1991	0.1961	0.1283	0.1261	252.8	249.5
5	25	—	0.2323	0.1991	0.1961	0.1748	0.1711	71.4	73.5
6	25	—	0.2300	0.1991	0.1961	0.1710	0.1699	83.4	77.8
7	25	—	0.2347	0.1991	0.1961	0.1217	0.1193	225.3	223.5
8	20	5	0.2329	0.1991	0.1961	0.1234	0.1212	222.0	219.6
9	20	5	0.2349	0.1991	0.1961	0.1228	0.1208	221.9	218.9
10	15	10	0.2275	0.1991	0.1961	0.1292	0.1271	209.9	207.2
11*	25	—	0.2362	0.1991	0.1961	0.1340	0.1322	188.2	184.7
12*	25	—	0.2355	0.2500	0.2476	0.1632	0.1620	280.7	277.3
13*	25	—	0.2376	0.2500	0.2476	0.1550	0.1530	270.1	271.9
14*	20	5	0.2320	0.2500	0.2476	0.2175	0.2122	95.6	104.2
15*	20	5	0.2342	0.2500	0.2476	0.1655	0.1631	246.5	245.5
15*	15	10	0.2351	0.2500	0.2476	0.1738	0.1723	221.3	218.7

* 5-per cent. solution of lead acetate used.

In another set of experiments the solution of purified asafetida-resin used in the last series was tested to compare the effect of using 4-per-cent. or 5-per-cent. lead-acetate solutions and of 95-per-cent. or 80-per-cent. alcohol. The results thus obtained were:

Assay	Resin Asafetida	Resin taken	Lead Soln. p.c.	Strength of Alcohol p.c.	PbSO ₄		Ignit. Lead No.
					Blank	Resin Soln.	
1	C.c.						
2	25	0.2373	4	95	0.1994	0.1112	253.9
3	25	0.2403	5	95	0.2494	0.1524	275.7
4	25	0.2373	5	80	0.2420	0.1832	169.2
5	25	0.2402	5	80	0.2420	0.1852	161.5
6	20	0.1909	5	80	0.2420	0.1877	194.3
7	25	0.2400	5	80	0.2420	0.1879	154.0
7	25	0.2400	5	95	0.2494	0.1566	264.1

Mr. Rippetoe points out, in conclusion, that 80-per-cent. alcohol greatly reduces the "lead number" for asafetida tears much below 222. Failure to obtain constant weight by drying at 110° for five hours and the effect of heating also have more or less influence on the "lead number," but this worker does not again lay stress on the personal factor evident throughout results he records.

The above figures quite discredit any value which might be attached to a "lead number" for asafetida. Exporters on this side are anxious to comply with any reasonable convention for this drug, but it is evident that the "lead number" does not tell this, and its application is causing much unnecessary trouble and expense.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The Local Government Board has eventually decided to sanction an increase of salary to Mr. J. F. Dunstan, dispenser for the Northern dispensary of the Southwark Board of Guardians, from 180*l.* to 190*l.* per annum. (*C. & D.*, May 10, index folio 704.)

Fire broke out on May 14 at the shop of Mr. E. H. Judge, chemist, Bourne, Lincs, owing to a bottle bursting in which the ingredients for some furniture-cream were being heated. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. The loss is covered by insurance.

On June 10 and 11 Mr. Frank G. Bowen, auctioneer, 62A Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., will have a sale of English modern surgical instruments at the premises of Messrs. Evans & Wormull, 12 King William Street, Strand, London, W.C., of which particulars are given in the Coloured Supplement of this issue.

A syndicate has been formed in London for the purpose of introducing to the British medical profession Magueys, a substance prepared from the sap of a Mexican agave, which has been found to be of great utility in advanced cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The new preparation is known by the name of "Agmel."

Dr. W. P. Norris, formerly Director of the Australian Medical Quarantine, has been appointed chief medical officer of the Australian Commonwealth Medical Bureau which is being established in London. The Bureau is to set up a system of medical inspection at all ports from which emigrants leave the United Kingdom for the Commonwealth.

As a consequence of the suggestion of the Local Government Board that all disinfectants issued gratuitously to the public should be distributed in poison-bottles properly labelled, the Rochester City Council, on May 14, decided to discontinue the free distribution of carbolic disinfectants, except in special cases at the discretion of the medical officer.

Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers.

The following is the pass list of the thirty-third examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company held this month:

Ansell, B. B., South Wales.	Leat, F. A., London.
Austen, W. I., London.	Lewis, H. J., Cardiff.
Bryant, J., Brighton.	Lindschau, B. F., South
Cannon, A. C., Penzance.	Australia (<i>Third Prize</i>).
Carter, C. C., London.	Pain, A. W., Sevenshoaks.
Colebrook, G. W., London	Pendleton, H. C., East-
(<i>Second Prize</i>).	bourne.
Conway, T., London.	Pizzola, J., London.
Course, A. H., Cambridge.	Plank, C. W., London.
Davies, L. G., Tredegar.	Povey, H. J., London.
Dawson, W., New Zealand.	Southgate, E., London.
Durrant, L. E. E., Bletchley.	Spedding, A. B., Manches-
Ellor, J. F., London.	ter.
Firth, H., Knaresborough	Steward, A. B., London.
(<i>First Prize</i>).	Tierney, J., Stockport.
Gibby, G. M., South Wales.	Timmis, J. W., Croydon.
Grayson, I., London.	Unwin, H. E., London.
Hamson, S. W. McF.,	Warner, C. H., Glasgow.
King's Lynn.	
Hurst, F. T., Cowe.	<i>Instruments Examination.</i>
Innes, W. R., Staleybridge.	Kohler, G. C., South Aus-
Kent, G. H., London.	tralia.
Kilner, F., Leeds.	Werner, L. R. C., Victoria,
Kittle, E. A. L., Horsham.	Australia.

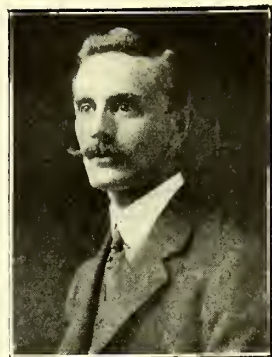
Bomb at a Pharmacy.

While clearing a letter-box attached to the pharmacy of Mr. John Keall, chemist and druggist, President of the South-West London Pharmacists' Association, at 66 West Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W., about 9.30 p.m. on May 16, a postman discovered a bomb with a fuse attached. The bomb consisted of a glass tube and a lozenge-bottle, containing a considerable quantity of shot and about 1½ oz. of powder. The fuse consisted of string which had been saturated with nitre. This, from its charred appearance, had evidently been

set alight before the bottle was dropped into the box. Mr. Keall informed a Pressman that as string never loses its dampness, the miscreants made a miscalculation in expecting it to burn sufficiently long to ignite the contents of the tube. He also said the explosive powder looked like picric acid. The letter-box is let into the front of the pharmacy, which would probably have been wrecked if the contrivance had exploded.

The Disappearance of Mr. Hymans.

In spite of searching inquiries by his friends and relatives and by the London and Brighton police, no trace has been found of Mr. Herbert Hymans, the Mincing Lane drug merchant, who disappeared from Brighton Palace Pier on April 16. Mean-



MR. H. HYMANS.

while, we understand, the business will be carried on as usual, application having been made to the Courts for a manager. Mr. Leon Hymans, a brother, will attend to the executive part, and it is intended to dispose of the business as a going concern. A few particulars of Mr. Hymans' career may be of interest. On leaving school he became a pupil of Dr. Samuel Rideal, F.I.C., F.C.S., in whose laboratory he remained for about two years. He also studied for the B.Sc., but decided to abandon analytical work and devote himself to the commercial side. With this object he entered the laboratory of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., with whom he remained about eighteen months. During this period he took an active part in the London Chemists' Assistants' Association, he being made a Vice-President in 1900, in which year he won the Essay prize for an excellent paper on "The Occurrence of Sodium Sulphate in Nature." About 1900 he commenced business as a drug merchant in Bermondsey, leaving there two years later for Trinity Square, but his premises being required by the Port of London Authority he quite recently removed to St. Dunstan's Buildings. He built up a successful business step by step, his chief connections being with the United States and the Continent, while in Mincing Lane drug circles he had the reputation of being a shrewd and capable business man, his uncommon analytical and sound commercial knowledge of drugs aiding him in this respect. As we stated last week, Mr. Hymans had suffered for some time from insomnia, the result of an attack of colitis. His doctor had advised him to take a rest, and he was looking forward to a pleasure trip to Madeira. He had no mental or business worry of any kind, was of temperate and methodical habits, and his disappearance is altogether inexplicable.

British Antarctic Expedition Photographs.

Lord Curzon, in introducing Commander Evans, C.B., of the British Antarctic Expedition, to the audience of 10,000 at the Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, May 22, referred appreciatively to the photographs and cinematograph films taken by Mr. H. G. Ponting, the photographer of the Expedition, which were to illustrate the lecture. Commander Evans himself, in the course of the lecture, said: "Thanks to Ponting, our photographic artist, we have a magnificent pictorial record of events. Ponting went everywhere with his camera and cinematograph machine." "The Times" deals with the matter in the following manner:

As Commander Evans unfolded the story of the Expedition it was illustrated by a remarkable series of photographs shown on the screen. The *Terra Nova* was shown in a gale, and later forcing her way through the pack-ice. There were seen Cape Crozier and McMurdo Sound; and then the members of the Expedition in their winter quarters at Capo Evans. Other slides illustrated the life and work of the Expedition in their winter quarters, as well as Antarctic animal and bird life. One picture showed Dr. Atkinson and the cook hauling up a fish-trap in which were a number

of nothathenia, which were found to be a great delicacy. Dr. Atkinson's frost-bitten hand was also shown. He had gone out to read a thermometer on the sea ice 800 yards from the hut. He lost his way in a storm and was adrift for eight hours, but luckily managed to return during a lull in the weather. There were magnificent pictures of the Antarctic ice and snow glittering under the evening sky or the moonlight; and there were splendid photographs of the ponies and dogs, including the King dog Osman. No picture aroused more enthusiasm than that of Captain Scott and his comrades at the South Pole; none awoke sadder memories than that of the cairn cross over their Antarctic grave. Then followed a series of extraordinarily interesting cinematograph pictures, showing the Keller whale sporting in the sea, Weddell seals gliding in and out of water-holes and on the ice, and further living pictures of the dead, showing Captain Scott and his party hauling their sledge, erecting a tent, taking their supper of hoosh in the tent, and getting into their sleeping bags for the night.

We were much struck by the finish of the photographs, some of which were beautifully tinted, and all were astonishingly clear considering the conditions under which the photographs were taken. In this connection we have a note from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who inform us that the Expedition was equipped entirely with "Tabloid" Photographic Chemicals, and all developing was done on the spot with "Rytol." Mr. Ponting used this developer for negatives and films. He has written to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., saying:

"Of 'Rytol' I cannot speak too highly. I am convinced there is nothing better or more suitable for all explorers. Indeed, I never want anything else under any circumstances in future."

Poison-licences.

R. Carmichael & Sons, seedsmen, of High Street, Coldstream, and Ernest Forder, Kingsgate Nurseries, Winchester, have applied to their Town Councils for poison-licences.

The applications of Mr. A. E. Mason, of Titchfield, and John Phillips & Son, 5 Commercial Street, Newport, for poison-licences have been granted by their respective local authorities.

Contracts.

Portsmouth Borough Asylum Visitors.—Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., for camphylene disinfectant.

Walsall Town Council.—Robinson Bros., Ltd., for an annual supply of 90-per-cent. benzol and of benzolised areosote.

Government Contracts.—*Admiralty*: Newton & Wright, Ltd., for x-ray apparatus. *India Office*: Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, for gauze; Pilchers, Ltd., for paraffinum molle; Liverpool Lint Co., for cotton-wool.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Five samples of saffron examined recently in Bethnal Green were certified as genuine.

At Grantham last quarter, only one drug-sample (camphorated oil) was submitted for analysis. This was up to standard.

The Southampton analyst (Dr. Arthur Argell) examined last quarter one informal sample of tincture of rhubarb, two samples of milk of sulphur (one informal), two of cream of tartar, and three of arrowroot. All were genuine.

The Wolverhampton analyst (Mr. E. W. T. Jones) reports that during the past quarter he examined one sample each of cream-of-tartar substitute, tincture of myrrh, and potassium bromide, and two samples of salicylate of soda. All of these were genuine.

In Islington last quarter fifteen drug-samples (five each of camphorated oil, tartaric acid, and Bland's pills) were submitted to Dr. F. L. Teed for analysis. Only one (Bland's pill, 17 per cent. deficient in ferrous carbonate) was not up to standard, and in this case no proceedings were taken.

Liverpool Notes.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association are sending six delegates to the Jubilee Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in London. They are Messrs. Humphreys Jones, Prosper Marsden, W. F. Laycock, Harold Wyatt, G. V. C. Last, and Dr. Chas. Symes.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association has decided to hold a dinner on June 4 at the Exchange Station Hotel, in honour of Dr. Charles Symes, who is retiring from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. An illuminated address will be presented at the dinner.

Numerous business changes have taken place in Liverpool since Easter, and more seem to be imminent. Last week, on May 19, Mr. C. H. Walker opened the St. Anne's Pharmacy at 56 St. Anne Street.—The new shop of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., in Lord Street has opened its doors to the public. A feature at the latter establishment is that the shop sign over the window (which is of huge dimensions) is illuminated from behind by electricity.

Midland Notes.

The School Medical Officer of Leamington reports that of 603 children examined during the year sixty-eight were suffering from ringworm.

The suggestion that a systematic photographic survey of all the interesting objects around Birmingham should be acted upon has given a great fillip to photographic business, and the dealers are extremely busy in spite of the vagaries of the weather.

Manchester Notes.

A painful sensation has been caused by the sudden death of Mr. E. S. Johnston, the well-known director of Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd. Our correspondent writes stating that he was a particularly useful member of the Pharmaceutical Association. Whenever there has been a concert or any entertainment on hand he was always of great service.

The voting papers issued by the Manchester Corporation (Sanitary Committee) to ascertain the feeling of the chemists in relation to the Wednesday half-day closing have all been sent in, and there appears to be a decided opinion that the chemists should continue to close their establishments from one o'clock till 6 or 7 p.m., as owing to the strenuous nature of their business five or six hours' relaxation is very acceptable, especially to those who carry on their business single-handed.

Apprentice Killed by a "Toy" Pistol.

Frank High, an apprentice with Mr. H. Troughton, chemist, 31 Market Street, Lancaster, while out walking on the canal bank near Deep Cutting Bridge, was showing a companion a "toy" pistol when the weapon suddenly went off, and the charge lodged in the groin, inflicting serious internal injury. He was taken to Lancaster Infirmary, and suffered a relapse after being removed home, where he died on May 18. At the inquest on May 19, James Cleminson, deceased's companion, said that High offered the pistol for sale, and they tried it on the canal bank, firing at reeds across the canal. High was showing him how to put on the safety catch when the accident occurred. Chief Constable Harris said the pistol had a 10-in. barrel, and was apparently made to evade the Pistols Act. He fired at fifteen paces and the bullet pierced a plank of wood an inch thick and marked a wall. It was more dangerous than a pistol. The Coroner said that such a weapon had made the Pistols Act a dead letter. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed sympathy with Mr. High; also adding a rider that in their opinion such weapons should not be sold to children.

From Various Courts.

At Woolwich Police Court on May 20, David Still, a chemist, 9 The Village, Charlton, was remanded on a charge of a criminal offence against a girl under the age of sixteen.

At Hull on May 14, Chas. E. Pentith was sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing a bottle of magnesia and other articles, the property of Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd.

The Oxford City Bench, on May 13, sent Chas. Davies to seven days' hard labour for throwing a boot at the window of Boots, Ltd., Queen Street, with intent to commit wilful damage.

At Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on May 19, Henry Strauss (22), described as a chemist, Dunedin Road,

Leyton, and Arthur Charles Little, a shop assistant, of Leyton, were remanded on a charge of being concerned together in demanding the sum of 1*l.* from Augustine Rocco by menaces—viz., by presenting two revolvers at her in a house at Euston Square.

At Chester Police Court on May 17, Alfred Clegg pleaded guilty to attempting to defraud Mr. R. C. Owen, chemist, 89 Foregate Street, Chester, of 30*s.* Prisoner sent a boy with a note purporting to have been written by a local grocer, asking for 30*s.*, but Mr. Owen, being suspicious, gave information to the police. Prisoner was put on probation for twelve months.

At Birkenhead Bench on May 15, Robert Robinson, aged eleven, was charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. F. D. Fawcett, chemist and druggist, of New Ferry. The pharmacy had been broken into on several occasions, and a police-constable secreted himself inside and caught the boy, who entered through a window at the back. The Bench sent him to a reformatory school.

At the inquiry held at Hammersmith on May 16 into the death of William Thomas Lenay (67), a retired chemist, late of Glenthorne Road, London, W., the evidence showed that the deceased had been a cripple for years through rheumatic fever. Mr. Freeman, chemist, 100 Dalling Road, Hammersmith, said he had supplied deceased with $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain opium pills. Dr. B. R. Martin said death was due to syncope. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, London, on May 19, before Assistant Judge Jackson and a jury, a claim was made by Mr. James Hall, 9 Cornwall Street, St. George-in-the-East, on behalf of his son, James Robert George Hall, an infant, against Messrs. C. Zimmermann & Co., druggists, 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap, for damages for personal injuries suffered through falling down defendants' cellar. The lad admitted that he was looking at a motor and not where he was going. The jury found a verdict for the defendants, and the Assistant Judge refused an application for a stay of execution.

At Leicester last week, three schoolboys, named Edward Nuttall, Searson Thos. Baker, and Geo. Cox, were charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. S. E. Cleaver, chemist and druggist, 1 Gladstone Street, Leicester, on May 11, and stealing goods and 4*s.* in money. Mr. Cleaver stated that damage to the extent of 20*l.* was done through chemical instruments being broken and medicine and pills being mixed together. A barrel of syrup was turned on and allowed to run to waste. A window had also been broken, and the telephone-box forced and the contents taken. The Bench sent each of the lads, who admitted the offence, to an industrial school.

At the inquiry held at Portsmouth on May 13 into the death of W. J. Austin (54), London, who died at Landport Hotel, Dr. Maybury stated that he attributed death to oxalic-acid poisoning. A packet marked "Epsom salts" was found among deceased's belongings, but witness said this contained oxalic acid. Dr. Maybury said he considered it quite possible that deceased had also bought oxalic acid and changed the packets so that it might be thought he was taking the poison through mistake. Deceased had wiped out the glass, and this showed his motive. Cyril Woodman (16), apprentice to Mr. H. C. Haggis, chemist and druggist, 65 Russell Street, Southsea, deposed to having written the label on the packet of salts produced. During the last week he had sold large quantities of Epsom salts. The Epsom salts were kept in a drawer, while the oxalic acid was kept in a bottle on the poisons shelf. He could tell the difference between the two chemicals, and suggested that the contents had been changed. The Coroner said that the case was too important to be concluded, and in justice both to Mr. Haggis and the deceased man's relatives, the case would be adjourned until May 26, in order to see if further evidence could be obtained.

"MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND PREPARATIONS" to the value of 814*l.* were imported into the island of St. Vincent during 1911, as compared with 814*l.* in 1910; also soap valued at 1,744*l.*, against 1,515*l.* in 1910.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Sir Wm. Whitla, M.D., Ph.C., Belfast, has been appointed a member of the committee of the Belfast Branch of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund.

At Trinity College, Dublin, this week, some students held a mock Convocation and conferred "degrees." Dr. J. C. McWalter was "awarded" a special prize in law.

The second ballot of chemists and druggists taken by the Dublin Corporation under the Shops Act shows a large majority for keeping open the shops on the weekly half-holiday.

Two young men, named Lundy and McCann, were arrested in Dublin on May 21 in connection with the larceny of 250*l.* from Messrs. Wilson, Jordan & Alexander, chemists, Belfast.

On Sunday afternoon (May 18) a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Henry S. Missetear, Ph.C., 68 Upper Clanbrassill Street, Dublin. The brigade extinguished the flames before any serious damage was done.

The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland has lent to the Irish Art Exhibition in London Catterson Smith's portrait of Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., the first President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Mr. J. E. Savage, Ph.C., late of Messrs. Fannin & Co., Ltd., Dublin, has been appointed manager of Boyle's Medical Hall, Ltd., Broadway, Belfast, the business having recently been converted by Mr. F. A. Boyle into a limited company.

At the Dublin Police Court, a woman suffragist was, on May 19, charged with placing a bomb in the Empire Theatre. Evidence as to the explosive character of the components of the bomb was given by Mr. Kirk, of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd.

Mr. M. McDonald, Ph.C., 122 Donegall Street, Belfast, has placed on the market Khôl Thôr Tablets for huskiness of the voice, catarrh, and kindred troubles. The wholesale agents are Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Messrs. Thos. McMullan & Co. (Belfast), and Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd. (Dublin).

There is as yet no prospect of a settlement of the dispute between the medical profession and the Friendly Societies in Londonderry as to the terms for the treatment of members of the Societies. The Benefit Societies have brought over a doctor from England, who has been appointed; but the threat to bring over two more medical men has not yet materialised.

Mr. Victor E. Hanna, Ph.C., The Prescription Pharmacy, 70 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, has issued a "Medical Telephone Directory." It includes the names of all the doctors and dentists resident in Dublin and district and their telephone numbers. Advertisements interleave the directory pages, and at the end are a few pages containing an address regarding the relations between medical men, the chemist, and the public.

Dr. Coyne reported to the last meeting of the Monaghan Board of Guardians that the medicines were not delivered within a reasonable time in the Scotstown district. The Clerk said there were certainly grounds for complaint, and he wrote to the contractors requesting to have the drugs delivered in proper time. The Chairman said the reason they gave the contract to an Irish firm was to ensure that the supplies of medicines would be delivered promptly. It was decided to ask the contractors (Messrs. Boileau & Boyd) to have the medicines delivered within a reasonable time.

MARIE ANTOINETTE played the shepherdess at the Petit Trianon, near Versailles, but she was not able to do without the perfumes of her favourite "maitre-parfumeur," runs the advertisement of an ancient but popular Parisian perfumery firm. Decidedly these advocates of the "simple life," be they monarchs or middle class, ancient and modern, have that touch of human nature which makes all the world akin.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. A. Scott Dodd, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., Edinburgh, has been appointed analyst for the county of Moray.

The Town Council of Auchterarder last week presented Dr. D. Robertson Dobie, Crieff, medical officer of health for the burgh, with a pair of white gloves as a recognition of the fact that no case of infectious disease had been reported to him during the twelve months embraced in his annual report then submitted.

Edinburgh.

'St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., have now removed their South Side chemist's shop to the main thoroughfare, Nicolson Street.

The arrangements for the Edinburgh v. Glasgow golf match for the Rainy Brown Trophy were made by Mr. George F. Merson, F.C.S., of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Abbeyhill. The trophy, a photograph of which was reproduced in our pages last week, is a large round solid silver medallion, mounted, with Celtic ornamentation on front, chased laurel border, and a design emblematic of Pharmacy, in relief, in the centre.

Glasgow and the West.

Claims against the late Mr. Henry Hannah, chemist, Paisley, are to be lodged with Messrs. Gow-Smith & Scott, 3 County Place, Paisley.

The business of the late John Hoyes McIntyre, chemist and druggist, 187 Hyndland Road, Glasgow, has been sold to Mr. Robert Martin Jack, chemist and druggist, who will continue it under the style of J. H. McIntyre.

It was the fifth annual inter-city football match (Glasgow Pharmacy v. Edinburgh Pharmacy) which was illustrated in the *C. & D.* last week. It was played at Balmore Park, Possilpark, and ended in a win for Glasgow by 3 goals to 1 goal. The visitors were entertained to supper in the Royal Restaurant, West Nile Street, Mr. George Mackay (President of the Glasgow Pharmacy Athletic Club) presiding, after which a programme of song and recitation was gone through and greatly enjoyed. Mr. Mackay intimated that a silver cup had been presented to the Football Section by Mr. C. T. Cockburn for annual competition.

Dundee.

At a meeting of the Dundee Executive in connection with the visit of the British Association to the city last year, it was reported that the surplus funds amount to 273*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The money is to be divided between the Free Library and local educational institutions.

"Nethergate Drug Stores," on a neat projecting cut-out iron sign, is the new name of the pharmacy formerly known as Russell & Son's. Mr. George J. Lindsay, the new proprietor, has almost completed the transformation, which has been going on for six weeks, and the result is a very attractive-looking shop.

Fire broke out at the works of the Dundee Wood Distillation Co., Ltd., on the night of May 17, and within a few hours the entire premises, with the exception of a range of stores, were completely destroyed. The company's work is new to Dundee, and employs about sixty men. In the course of the fire the naphtha storage tanks were involved, and they exploded with the roar of heavy artillery, huge sheets of flame leaping 100 ft. into the air. The retort-house, which contained a large quantity of valuable machinery, was reduced to a scrap heap. The total damage, which is covered by insurance, is estimated at between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*

THE GENERAL AUSTRIAN APOTHEKER ASSOCIATION proposes to hold an International Pharmaceutical Exhibition in Vienna from September 6 to 28 of this year.

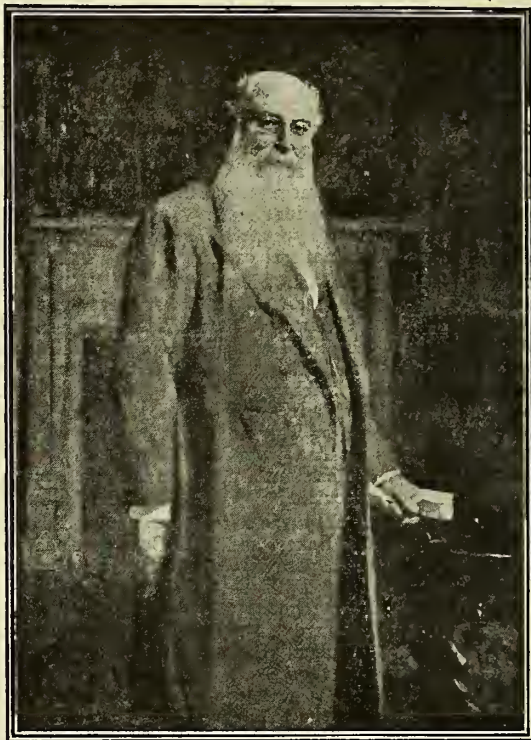
BORIC ACID IN CREAM.—Dr. Arthur Westerman, writing to "The Hospital," states that he has given a healthy child pure boric acid in small doses, such as would be contained in preserved cream. There was no sign of indigestion in a period of six days, and during four days the weight increased a quarter-pound.

Academy and Salon.

I. ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy Exhibition at Burlington House, London, is, for our purposes, made up of portraits. Sir Hubert von Herkomer is well represented, his most successful efforts being Viscount Morley, Dr. Arthur Hertz, and Sir Berkeley Moynihan, F.R.C.S. Another good portrait is that of Sir Thomas Frederick Chavasse, M.D., F.R.C.S., by Arthur T. Nowell (whose recent success with Sir Thomas Barclay may be recalled), and so is that of H. Hayes Newington, F.R.C.P.E., by Walter W. Oules.

From the point of view of trade interest, the fine presentation portrait by Solomon J. Solomon of Thomas J. Barratt, Esq. (503), is worthy of special attention. It is a very



MR. T. J. BARRATT, J.P.

successful representation of the genial managing director of A. & F. Pears, Ltd. The pose is easy and natural, the expression lifelike; and the picture of the smiling, fresh-complexioned, venerable-looking business man attracts all.

Among the water-colours are several clever flower-studies. The architectural drawings include two of the Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge, by Sir T. G. Jackson. The proposed new building for the Institute of Chemistry (depicted in the *C. & D.* of April 26) is shown by John J. Burnet, and Frederick M. Simpson exhibits the new Gower Street front for University College, London University. In the Lecture-room there is a bust of the late Lord Lister, which is to be executed in marble for the Royal College of Surgeons by Sir Thomas Brock. Next to it is a memorial, in bronze, to the late Dr. Huggard, of Davos, which is destined for the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium at Davos, Switzerland; and not far away is a bronze medal of P. H. Emerson, Esq., M.D., by J. Havard Thomas. There is also a bust of Mr. Barratt aforesaid.

II. SALON: BY OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

The 1913 Salon des Artistes Français contains, as usual, a certain number of paintings of scientific interest. M. Pavil, a Russian, sends a picture of the dispensary of a Mutual Society, and Mlle. Marie May a crayon-sketch of one of the wards of the Salpêtrière Hospital. The portrait of Dr. Gaston Odin, of Paris, "inventor of the anti-cancer serum," draws attention by the Meissonier-like finish of the scientific apparatus, the glass-ware, and brasswork by which the well-tailored subject

is surrounded. Another portrait represents Dr. R. Blanchard in his robes as Professor at the Faculty of Medicine.

On the other hand, the Grand Hall of Sculpture contains quite a number of busts of medical and scientific celebrities. M. Angelo Mariani, of medical-wine fame, is shown by M. Baffier's bronze bust as a bald, bearded, and brisk figure, the features and expression happily conveying the idea of the firm-purposed man of business, tempered by a tactful temperament, which induces alike crowned heads of Europe and the uncrowned monarchs of science, art, and literature to favour him with testimonials of eloquent eulogy. A marble bust of M. Paul Peytral, by A. G. Carli, is good. M. Peytral will be remembered as a former student of the



M. PAUL PEYTRAL.

Paris School of Pharmacy, and afterwards a wholesale druggist of Marseilles. He subsequently sought Parliamentary honours, and became successively M.P., Senator, Minister of Finance, and Vice-President of the Senate. A bust of M. Leon Lecornu, of the Academy of Sciences, is sent by M. Guerin; and Mme. Merignac's bas-relief portrait of Dr. Vaillard, General Medical Inspector of the French Forces and member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, is notable, as well as a plaque representing Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute. As medallists French

artists are perhaps unequalled, and excellent examples are exhibited. M. Victor Peter's medallion of M. Gautier, in his robes as Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, deserves first place. Close by is a larger bronze profile of Professor Villejean, head pharmacist of the Hôtel Dieu Hospital at Paris (and sometime member of the Chamber of Deputies), by M. Maillard. M. Paul Richer shows a large and bold bas-relief of Dr. Arloing, the Lyons Veterinary School, of which he is a director, figuring in the background. A large bronze-medal portrait of M. Maurice Prud'homme, by M. Charles Pillet, is to be offered to the eminent chemist by the General Association of Chemists of the Textile and Dyeing Trades, as a token and a souvenir of his forty years' service to the industry. M. Besnard, whose remarkable compositions decorate the walls of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy and the Amphitheatre of Chemistry at the Paris Faculty of Sciences, has just been raised to the highest honour which can be bestowed on a French artist—the Directorship of the Villa Médicis at Rome.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. GEORGE HARRISON, chemist and druggist, Conisbrough, Rotherham, Yorks, who died on April 5, left estate valued at 233*l.* 8*s.* gross.

MR. WILLIAM WHYSALL, Ph.C., Grantham, Lincs, who died on February 12, left estate valued at 4,513*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* gross, with net personality 2,680*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

MR. JOHN FRANK, Ph.C., Whitby, Yorks, who died on January 14, left estate of the gross value of 29,355*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, of which 8,783*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, is net personality.

MR. ARTHUR HARRINGTON, chemist and druggist, Bristol and Aberbee, Mon., formerly of Leeds, who died on May 14, left estate valued at 322*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* gross.

MR. SAMUEL DOWNING, chemist and druggist, Braintree, Essex, who died on February 14, left estate valued at 4,359*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personality 938*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

MR. WILLIAM WELLS, chemist and druggist, Clitheroe, Lancs, who died on March 22, left estate of the gross value of 5,647*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, of which 3,014*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* is net personality.

MR. ROBERT GOODWIN MUMBRAY, Ph.C., Richmond, Surrey, the last surviving son of the late Mr. John Mummery, who died on March 28, left estate valued for probate at 40*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

MR. JOHN HARPHAM, Ph.C., 6 Tanza Road, Parliament Hill, N.W., formerly of Enfield, who died on February 27, left estate valued at 687*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* gross, with net personality 603*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

MR. JAMES DREWERY, chemist and druggist, Leeds, who died on March 17, left estate of the gross value of 5,561*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 758*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

MR. RICHARD TAMAR ORCHARD HAYES, chemist and druggist, Haywards Heath, who died on March 22, left estate of the gross value of 9,784*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, of which 4,463*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* is net personality.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Dentists Act.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on May 19, Lucien Bader, Tottenham Court Road, was fined 3*l.*, with 4*s.* costs, for unlawfully using the description "Dentist."

Veterinary Surgeons Act.—At Chelmsford last week, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons failed in an action against a Harlow "horse doctor" named Marshall for infringement of Section 17 of the Act by using the description "Veterinary Surgeon Operator" while giving evidence at the Essex Assizes on February 7. Defendant denied the allegation, and pointed out that he had stated, while giving evidence, that he is not qualified. The Magistrates agreed to state a case for appeal.

A Question of Ammonia-content.—Justices Channell and Coleridge, in the King's Bench Divisional Court, London, on May 20, had before them the matter of the British Organic Nitrogen Co. (1908), Ltd. v. Munro & Co., Ltd., which was a motion by the appellants (Robert Munro & Co., Ltd., Glasgow) to remit to the umpire for reconsideration matters which had been referred to him in a dispute between the parties respecting the ammonia-content of 5,000 tons of artificial manure supplied to contract. The Court held that the matter must go back to the umpire to hear evidence and to re-state the case if necessary. Mr. Justice Channell said there was no imputation upon the umpire, but he was not doing what the Court considered natural justice.

Insurance Act Fees.—At Lambeth County Court on May 20, the point was raised as to whether the fees paid to a doctor under the Insurance Act can be garnished in liquidation of debts. The London Insurance Committee had paid into Court 33*l.* due in fees to Dr. Michael, of Camberwell, under a garnishee order to meet the costs in an action in the High Court. Judge Parry said it seemed rather a hard case, and he preferred further to consider the matter. There were many doctors, and probably chemists and druggists, he supposed, who found it impossible to pay all their creditors at once, and if the fees payable to them by the Insurance Committee for Insurance work was to be liable to garnishee they might have to go into the workhouse if unable to pay. If he had no choice but to make the order, the question arose whether he had to make an order for the whole sum or half or two-thirds to be paid out. His Honour accordingly reserved judgment.

Accident at a Chemical Works.—In the Bow County Court on May 21, before Judge Smyly, K.C., Francis John Moore applied under the Workmen's Compensation Act for an award from Messrs. A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 100 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, for injuries received, which caused the loss of the sight of his right eye. It appeared that on March 18 the applicant, who was employed by the respondents, played in a field adjoining the acid filter-beds during his dinner-hour. While there he had to complain to a lad named Richards for throwing bricks from the filter-beds. After dinner applicant signed on at the gate and was on his way to the factory, when, as he was going past the filters, a brick thrown by Richards struck him in the right eye. He was attended to first by a chemist in the laboratory, and then removed to the hospital, but he was so badly injured that the sight of the eye was entirely destroyed. The defence was that the accident did not arise during the course of the lad's employment, and also not during the time of his employment, as he had not signed on again to start work. His Honour said the case was too doubtful, and gave a verdict for the respondents.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

ALMOND OIL.

At the Driffield Police Court on May 15, George Lancelot Rayner, chemist and druggist, was summoned, under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, for selling 4 oz. of almond oil which was certified by the public analyst to contain peach-kernel oil and apricot-kernel oil. The summons had been adjourned so that the reserve sample of the oil should be analysed in the Government laboratory. This analysis was now handed to the Magistrates. The certificate stated that the sample conformed to the test of the British Pharmacopœia, and was *minus* the presence of any foreign oils.

Mr. John A. Foster, F.I.C., public analyst for the East Riding, produced ocular evidence showing that in the sample submitted to him there were found by

his two assistants, Mr. Hoyland and Mr. W. Foley, B.A., and confirmed by witness, the two foreign oils mentioned in the summons. The two assistants gave evidence, and test-tubes were produced showing the genuine almond oil and the adulterated oil.

The Magistrates asked the inspector if he wished to proceed with the case after the certificate from the Government Chemist.

Inspector Bell said he was instructed by the Chief Constable to do so.

Sir Luke White (Chairman) said the Magistrates were placed in a peculiar position. They had to look at the two analyses, and it would, he said, require very strong evidence to convince the Bench against the Somerset House certificate.

Mr. Holtby (for the defendant) said they generally looked upon the decisions of Somerset House as of a final court of appeal, though in reality it was not in law, but at the same time he hoped the Magistrates would feel themselves bound by the report from London.

Sir Luke White, in giving the Magistrates' decision, said that although the certificate from Somerset House was not conclusive, in view of the fact that in their opinion the sample was genuine almond oil, they had come to the conclusion that on the evidence before them they must dismiss the case, with costs to the defendant.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

DISPENSING IN A DRUGGIST'S SHOP.

At Aghnacloy Petty Sessions, co. Tyrone, on May 12, Mr. J. W. E. Dunsterville, R.M., presiding, David Blackwood, registered druggist, appeared to answer summonses issued at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the charges being that he kept open shop for (a) compounding, and (b) dispensing medical prescriptions, contrary to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Section 30. Complainants were represented by Mr. W. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, of Messrs. A. & J. Robinson, Dublin; and Mr. William Early, solicitor, Aghnacloy, appeared for defendant. A plea of guilty was entered.

Mr. Meeke intimated that he would withdraw one summons.

Mr. Early stated that Mr. Blackwood had given instructions to his assistant not to fill any doctors' prescriptions, and it was this assistant who, in his absence, filled in the prescription which was the subject of the prosecution. It was a cough mixture, and Mr. Blackwood felt himself liable for his assistant doing this, therefore he admitted the offence.

The Magistrates imposed a fine of 5*l.*

Transvaal Pharmacy Law.

AN UNREGISTERED PRACTITIONER.

At the Circuit Court at Wakkerstroom, S.A., on April 21, before Mr. Justice Gregorowski, Thomas Hannah, Amersfoort, was charged with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinances (Section 39 of Ordinance 29, 1904, and Section 39 of Ordinance 26, 1904) by practising as a medical practitioner, chemist, and dentist without being registered in the Transvaal (*C. & D.*, April 26, index folio 616). Thirty-three counts were brought against accused, and forty-nine witnesses were subpoenaed. Mr. Hannah undertook his own defence.

Sixteen witnesses deposed that they had been treated medically by the defendant. Several of these stated that they were quite satisfied with his treatment; one said he would not have made an affidavit if he had not been forced to by the police. The Crown Prosecutor closed his case by stating that it was not necessary to call further witnesses, as accused admitted the facts so far, but denied contravention of the law.

Defendant, in the course of a lengthy statement, said he was registered as an Apothecary in Natal, and that the apothecary combines the functions of physician, chemist, and dentist, and has the right to keep open shop and handle poisons. In other words, an apothecary is a general medical practitioner, and *vice versa*. He had practised at Amersfoort as an apothecary for the last four years. When he commenced practice, proceedings were instituted for alleged contravention of Section 39 of Ordinance 29

of 1904. He was advised by the Public Prosecutor to plead guilty, and a nominal fine of 2*l.*, or three days' imprisonment, was imposed. Subsequently he found, on reference to Glyn-Jones's "Law of Poisons and Pharmacy," that, according to the case of "Carpenter v. Hamilton," he had been wrongfully convicted. As registration in the Transvaal was refused, he dropped the titles of Apothecary and Chemist and Druggist, continuing business as "Depôt Hannah's Remedies." Two years later legal proceedings were again instituted against him, and a fine of 100*l.*, or, in default, five months' imprisonment with hard labour, was imposed. The decision in the latter case turned on the judgment in *Greene v. Rex* (1905, T.S., 595), in which the female defendant was acquitted of a general charge of practising medicine, but was found guilty of performing acts "specially belonging to the calling of a medical practitioner." Defendant contended that in that decision the law had been strained to breaking-point. He considered Carpenter v. Hamilton to be exactly parallel to his case. In this, John Hamilton described himself as a "Doctor of Medicine of the Metropolitan Medical College of New York." He produced a diploma so describing him, and it was not proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he was not entitled so to describe himself. The Magistrate decided that he did not wilfully or falsely pretend to be, or use the name of, a doctor of medicine contrary to the section, and on appeal the Magistrate's decision was upheld. Defendant further argued that the whole matter turned upon the interpretation of Section 39, and contended that there had been no contravention, as the Ordinance does not prohibit unregistered practice. He submitted that the statement of Sir James Rose-Innes, in the summing-up of the *Greene v. Rex* case, that "the Ordinance evidently intended to prohibit" unqualified medical practice, was only a surmise. He protested that the charges against him were entirely frivolous. He settled in the Transvaal in the full belief that he was registered there. When he opened business in Amersfoort in January 1909 he notified the Colonial Secretary, who passed this on to the Transvaal Pharmacy Board. A long controversy ensued, ending with a refusal of that body to register him, but he was now satisfied that the Pharmacy Board had no other course open to them. Technically he was in error, as by failing to register when he had the chance he was now debarred from doing so. In conclusion, defendant said it was a scandal that anyone should have been hounded down in the fashion that he had been.

The Judge, in summing up, said defendant admitted doctoring people and taking payment, but contended that his interpretation of the Ordinance is correct. If he did such work he was guilty, as he might not practise unless he was registered. The public would be deceived if anyone could practise and charge. Continuing, the Judge said:

"The accused may be a chemist in Natal, but why does he not register here? He is continually defying the law of the Transvaal. He has already been convicted twice on the same charges, and he still continues. You must see that it is impossible to allow him to continue to defy the law. The question now is, Has he broken the law by practising as a doctor? One may doctor, but one may not make a charge therefor and make a living out of it unless one is registered."

The jury, after retiring for about fifteen minutes, found the accused guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

The Judge then sentenced Hannah to pay a fine of 15*l.*, or one month's imprisonment, on each of the thirty-three counts, making a total of 495*l.* The fine was paid.

FENNEL SEED is largely used in France in the manufacture of absinth, anisette, and other liqueurs. Large quantities of seed are sent to Paris, where it is used for confectionery, perfumery, and distilling. The seed is cultivated on a considerable scale in the departments of Hérault, Bouches-du-Rhône, Vaucluse, Gard, and Tarn, where it reaches a height of 4 to 6 ft., bearing umbels with little yellow flowers. Two kinds are usually grown in France for seed—viz., the *petit quarantain* and the *gros quarantain*, which differ only in point of height. In mild climates it is usually sown in August and September, the quantity of seed required being from 5 to 6 kilos. per hectare (about 4½ lb. to 5½ lb. per acre).—*Journal of the Royal Society of Arts.*

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 150%, in 17. shares. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. R.O., 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

A. H. CARDBOARD BOX Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,600%, in 17. shares. Objects: To take over from F. Hemming the business of the A. H. Cardboard Box Co., Birmingham.

REFINED FULLERS EARTH Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 1,000%, in 17. shares. The first directors are W. Laverty, E. Haigh, and G. R. Lunn. R.O., Irish Quarter West, Carrickfergus, co. Antrim.

EMPIRE MANUFACTURING Co. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,000%, in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, soap-makers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. Jennings, 145 Hamstead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

BURNS PETRIE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000%, in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colour men, etc. Subscribers: R. Burns Petrie, chemist, 93 Holm Street, Glasgow; and R. Burns Petrie, solicitor, 84 Commercial Street, Dundee. R.O., 93 Holm Street, Glasgow.

HARDINGS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500%, in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, dyers, etc., and to acquire the business carried on by D. Harding at 81 Bucknall New Road, Hanley. The subscribers and first directors are D. Harding and Mrs. M. Harding.

OSOGEN Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500%, in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of proprietors, manufacturers, and vendors of the patent medicine known as "Osogen," and to acquire the business carried on at 38 Chancery Lane, W.C., as the "Osogen Co." J. E. Harrison is the first director. R.O., 88 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

W. BOSTOCK & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000%, in 17. shares. Objects: To take over the businesses of manufacturing chemists and druggists carried on by A. Harrison at Burlington Street and Newman Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, as W. Bostock & Sons, and by J. E. Priestley at Cavendish Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The first directors are A. Harrison and J. E. Priestley (both permanent).

DERMATALIS, LTD.—Capital 10,000%, in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, hygienic and toilet requisites, etc. The first subscribers are: L. R. de Chazol, Asnières, Paris; Alma R. de Chazol, Asnières; J. Duhamel, 17-18 Green Street, W.C.; J. E. T. Dusancheoy, A. Brossard, H. L. Moreira, and F. A. Aude.

Company News.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., LTD.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 30 per cent., free of income-tax, making 27½ per cent. for the year, carrying forward 122,000.

AMSTERDAM QUININE-FACTORY.—At a general meeting of the shareholders held on April 28 the report of the directors for 1912 was adopted and a dividend of 12 per cent. declared. Heer Féder C. Bunge, retiring in rotation, was re-elected a director.

STANDARD TABLET AND PILL Co., LTD.—By order of the executors of a deceased shareholder, Messrs. Wilkinson, Son & Welch, auctioneers, Brighton, have sold by public auction 140 17. 6 per cent. preference shares at par and sixty 17. 10 per cent. ordinary shares at 22s. per share.

SANITAS Co., LTD.—The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's premises, Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E., Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., chairman and managing director, presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (C. & D., May 17, index folio 748), the Chairman said the bad weather of last year affected the sales of "Sanitas" fluid. This loss was largely made up for by increased sales of other products, chiefly in bulk and for export, but the latter did not yield as much profit as the articles whose sales are chiefly made by advertising to the public. Other considerations affecting profits were the continued high prices for raw materials and considerable increase in the cost of packages. Still they were able to declare the usual dividend, add 2,000% to reserve, place 1,200% to contingency account, and carry forward a balance near equal to that of last year.

Reference was also made to the new Order in Council regarding disinfectants containing less than 3 per cent. of "phenols." The Chairman stated that if the Privy Council had prescribed that all disinfectants containing creosote or any coal-tar preparations should be regarded as poison that would have been much more acceptable, because, in point of fact, all such preparations are poisonous. Recently there had come into use a new class of bacteriologically standardised disinfectants, the active principles of which are not tar acids, but so-called "phenoloids"—itself an unscientific term. He thought with the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, that phenoloids must be regarded as phenols, but there is no authority on the subject. In recent correspondence with the Privy Council the company were informed that it must be left for the law to determine one way or the other. In common with some other manufacturers, they adopted the view that disinfectants containing phenoloids must be regarded as poisonous, but one or more other concerns have determined to take another view, and it must be left for a test case to determine which is correct. If the Order in Council had any effect on the sale of their primary manufactures, it must be beneficial, because "Sanitas" fluid is perfectly non-poisonous. The motion was adopted *nem. con.*, and the retiring director, Mr. R. M. Cunningham, unanimously re-elected.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE.—At Elwyn, Crosshill Road, Strathaven, on May 16, the wife of William Clark Blake, chemist and druggist, of a son.

CLARKE.—At New Tredegar, Mon., recently, the wife of Frank E. S. Clarke, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

DUFFTON.—At 1A Bogie Street, Huntly, on May 20, the wife of Robert Duffton, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MILNE.—At 323 Clepington Road, Dundee, on May 17, the wife of James Robertson Milne, chemist and druggist, of a son.

RYVES.—At 44 St. Lawrence Road, Tinsley, Sheffield, on May 11, the wife of J. C. Ryves, pharmacist, of a daughter.

WADE.—At Sunninghurst, East Park Road, Blackburn, on May 15, the wife of H. J. Wade, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—CRAIG.—At Ekenhead Presbyterian Church, on May 14, by the Rev. Henry Dinsmore, John Gray, registered druggist, to Mary Carson, daughter of Mr. John Craig, Thorndale Avenue, Belfast.

DEATHS.

ARROWSMITH.—At a London nursing home, on May 12, after an operation, Mr. George William Thomas Arrowsmith, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Arrowsmith was in business for a long period at 28 Oxford Street, Whitstable, Kent. He was a Mason, being a member of the Graystone Lodge. He was also a deacon of the Congregational Church, with which he was associated for twenty-six years, a trustee of the non-Ecclesiastical Charities, a manager of the Endowed Schools, President of the Nursing Association, and local Hon. Treasurer of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

CAW.—At Roseville, Cunar Fife, on May 15, Anne Matthew, widow of Mr. John Caw, chemist and druggist.

CHAPLIN.—At Wentworth Terrace, Wakefield, recently, Mr. John Lambert Chaplin, Ph.C., 60 Corn Market, Wakefield, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Chaplin, who was a native of Lexton, near Colchester, went to Wakefield in 1872, purchasing the business of Mr. Gissing. He was the President of the Wakefield City Tradesmen's Association in 1886. He leaves one daughter and one son—Dr. E. M. Chaplin, F.I.C., the Wakefield city analyst.

HANNAH.—At Park Place, Calside, Paisley, on May 13, Mr. Henry Hannah, chemist and druggist, who passed the Minor examination in April 1890.

INGHAM.—On May 2, Mr. J. Bertram Ingham, chemist and druggist, Ilford, London, aged thirty-six.

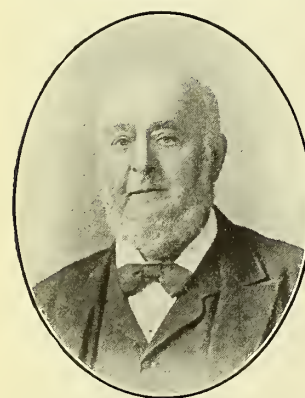
JOHNSTONE.—At the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on May 19, Mr. Edward Straus Johnstone, Ph.C., director



MR. F. S. JOHNSTONE.

of Messrs. Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, aged forty-five. Mr. Johnstone had been connected with the above firm for twenty-five years, being a son of Mr. C. A. Johnstone, and serving his apprenticeship there. He afterwards studied at Heidelberg, and at the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, passing the Minor in 1888 and the Major in 1890. On his return to Manchester he entered the firm's manufacturing laboratories, and on its conversion into a limited company in January 1895, he became an original shareholder; he was elected a member of the board of directors in April 1907.

MOORE.—At New Southgate, London, N., on May 10, Mr. Edward Moore, chemist and druggist, 53 Limes Avenue, New Southgate, aged eighty-five. Mr. Moore entered the medical profession as an apprentice to his uncle, Mr. George Moore, surgeon, at Moreton-in-the-Marsh. He went afterwards as an assistant to Messrs. Frogley & Co., surgeons, Hounslow, but abandoning medicine, he left them to become a chemist's assistant. Mr. Moore opened on his own account at Tewkesbury in 1850, Mr. Joseph Wigginton becoming his partner in 1866. The business was afterwards sold to Mr. Fallis, and Mr. Moore in 1872 bought the business of Mr. John Wall at Cheltenham. He left the latter place in 1885 to open a business at New Southgate, which he continued until June 1909, when he retired on account of declining health. Mr. Moore was one of the oldest readers of the *C. & D.*, having subscribed from the first number.



MR. E. MOORE.

RUSSELL.—On May 17, Mr. John Russell, of Bramley, Leeds, formerly representative for Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, chemists' printer, Pendleton, aged seventy-one. Mr. Russell, better known on the road as "Lord John," called on chemists for some forty years until he was pensioned off a few years ago. Many of our readers knew his genial nature well, and will be sorry to hear of his death.

WILSON.—At 80 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C., on May 5, Mr. William Douglas Wilson, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-three. Mr. Wilson, who was the son of Mr. W. A. Wilson, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Decastro & Wilson, 80 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., died from phthisis. This is the second son Mr. Wilson has lost through this disease, and both of them were keen Territorials.

WOOD.—At 17 Westmoreland Road, Southport, on May 14, Mr. Warwick Wood, J.P., chemist and druggist. Mr. Wood had a pharmacy at Bury, Lancs, for many years, being in business prior to the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

National Health Insurance.

Administration of Medical Benefit as regards Chemists' Interests.

Insurance Dispensing Experiences.

IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

In the course of my duties as a representative calling upon chemists in the six northern counties, I have been much interested in the working of the Insurance Act among different classes of pharmacists, and, being one myself, I think the following notes will not be without interest to the trade at large.

With respect to the number of prescriptions dispensed in each shop, a great deal of variation is noticeable. Some men in the industrial quarters of the large Lancashire and Yorkshire towns were doing in February well over one hundred scripts a day, a large number did fifty, while in the smaller country towns a dozen a day would be a fair average.

The doctors as a whole were at the commencement much more at sea than the pharmacists, seeming to possess very vague ideas on prescription-writing. The first one I saw on the evening of the historic January 15 was:

Hyd. perchlor.	gr. ij.
Potass. iodidi	3ij.

One tablespoonful twice a day.

This looked rather formidable until the doctor mentioned (without apology) that he had forgotten the "Water to 16 oz." Since then, however, the medicoes have rapidly improved in their prescription-writing.

The first people to avail themselves of the Act seemed to be very poor chronic cases, but when February brought its cold winds, influenza cases poured in, and in some localities the run on mixtures containing salicylate of sodium was enormous. Then came the coughs and colds, when liq. ammon. acet., potass. bicarb., and senega held their sway. Next to diseases of the respiratory organs, which have provided the most work, a large number of iron preparations, both solid and liquid, have been prescribed for the young anæmic female worker.

The amount payable for each prescription varies according to locality. Medical men who have been used to a club-practice order the simplest combinations, without tinctures or infusions, while those who have been in the habit of writing prescriptions (in the better-class suburbs of the large towns) order proprietary preparations which sometimes swallow up at one visit the whole allowance of the patient for a year. The average amount per script will work out, I think, between 5d. and 6d. There are a fair number of complaints that certain doctors are in the habit of recommending their patients to go to a specified pharmacist, to the exclusion of the others in the district. Some men went and canvassed the doctors in their district as soon as the Act came into force, and in two cases that I came across the medicoes even went so far as to write their script in code—e.g., "Mist. rhei et sodæ"—but I expect to find this abolished on my next visit, as the other local men were bringing the matter before the Commissioners.

The larger company shops do not seem to have a great share of the work, as, although they all put placards, etc., on their windows announcing Insurance dispensing, the public seem to prefer the family chemist. Pharmacists in the centre of large towns who have previously been doing a fair amount of dispensing have not found much increase, but men whose shops were just outside the town, particularly if they were near the residences of one or two doctors, have got the bulk of the work. It was hoped that the work would come in early in the day, so as to fill in the slack periods, but this has not been fulfilled, as three parts of the scripts come in after six o'clock, the remainder being brought in about dinner-time by the relatives of the laid-up patients. Pharmacists doing over twenty scripts a day, if they had not already an assistant, have generally found it necessary to engage one, but often express fear that when the quieter summer and autumn times come it may be an unremunerative proceeding.

I do not find any falling-off in the sale of the more widely advertised proprietary medicines, the leading ones selling as freely as ever; but there are complaints that the sale of "our own preparations" has been unfavourably affected, probably due to a lack of time to further these sales. The greatest danger that I can see is that general business may be neglected and go into other channels, as although Insurance dispensing is a capital adjunct to a business, it is far from being sufficiently profitable to provide a living. One of the most regrettable features has been the curtailment of the Sunday and half-day rest, as reopening in the evenings of both these days is now almost the rule.

Speaking as a whole, the Act has been a source of work and worry to many of our men, the most fortunate being those in country towns, who have had a small number of scripts, sufficient to give an interesting variety to their daily work and not enough to upset their general trade.—(66/56.)

Dispensing Arrangements.

Reports relating to the administration of Medical Benefits so far as it affects pharmacists.

Aberdeenshire.—The "British Medical Journal" reports that the Aberdeenshire local Medical Committee has protested against the County Insurance Committee not consulting it about the new charges agreed to between chemists and the Insurance Committee.—The Medical Benefit Sub-committee of the Insurance Committee on May 17 recommended the appointment of a Pharmaceutical Committee, as contemplated by the regulations, representative of the chemists on the panel (120), with whom the Insurance Committee could consult on all matters affecting their interests. By a majority the Sub-committee had declined to accede to the request made by several insured persons to make their own arrangements for Medical Benefit.

Argyllshire.—A meeting of (1) medical representatives on the Insurance Committee, (2) Drs. Hunter and Clarke, (3) the Insurance Committee, and (4) representatives of the chemists, is to confer as to drawing up a scheme regarding the supply of drugs for the approval of the Commissioners.

Banffshire.—At last week's meeting of the County Pharmaceutical Association it was reported that representatives of the Insurance Committee and local Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees had met to discuss certain subjects, with an entirely satisfactory result, the Insurance Committee agreeing to recommend for adoption the scheme for providing Medical Benefit for temporary residents which the chemists' deputation put forward, also to urge on the Commissioners the need for direct representation of chemists on Insurance Committees. The question of supply of medicines to members of the Seamen's National Insurance Society is still engaging the attention of the Association.

Bath.—Payment has been made to the chemists on the Bath panel at the rate of 10s. in the pound for the first quarter's accounts, being 75 per cent. of a total sum available for distribution, based on 4½d. per insured person. The prescriptions average a cost of 7½d., and in comparison with other areas it would appear that more medicine has been ordered by the Bath panel doctors than in most places. Much dissatisfaction is felt by the chemists, who feel that the Drug Suspense Fund should be available.

Burton-on-Trent.—The Insurance Committee has refused to allow chemists the penny copying-fee for prescriptions. The General Purposes Committee had reported that chemists have no more work to do now in copying prescriptions than they had before the Insurance Act came into operation.

Essex.—The Insurance Committee has decided not to take action in respect to the Essex Pharmacists' Association's request for increased representation of chemists on the Committee on the ground that this is a matter for the Commissioners.

Gosport.—At the monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee a discussion on stock mixtures took place, upon the motion of Mr. E. Smith, chemist, for the adoption of the report by the Medical Benefit Sub-committee on the question. This was raised in a letter from Mr. C. Upson, chemist, Stoke Road, who had attended the Sub-committee's meeting. The Committee recommended that the doctors and chemists should be asked to confer upon the question. Dr. C. Lamplough questioned if any advantage would be got by this, but another member said that a compromise had been come to at Portsmouth, and the Committee adopted the proposal.

Grimsby.—A meeting of the Grimsby Pharmacists' Association was held at the Oberon Hotel on May 14. The President (Mr. J. A. Hawdon) occupied the chair, and there were also present eight members and Mr. C. H. Ashton (Hon. Secretary). With reference to exhibiting cards showing the dispensing hours for insured persons, it was decided that the Secretary should obtain cards printed with the official dispensing hours and containing the names of every chemist on the panel who is a member of the Association. A copy of the card is to be sent by post to every doctor on the panel, with a covering letter. Mr. Adamson was elected a member of the Association.

Kincardineshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee at Stonehaven on May 19, letters were submitted from several doctors who desire to dispense medicines for their insured patients resident more than one mile from a chemist at the rate of 9s. per annum *per capita*. A letter was also read from the Commissioners stating that doctors who do their own dispensing are not entitled to a

capitation payment unless with the consent of the Committee, and that sub-contracting with a chemist to do the dispensing cannot be allowed. The Chairman (Mr. James Mowat) stated that the Committee had already, at the request of practitioners themselves, decided that doctors who dispense should be paid on accounts rendered in the same way as the chemists'. He did not think this decision should be altered until the system had had a fair trial. Provost Boath (Bervie) also supported this view. It was unanimously agreed meantime to adhere to the former decision with regard to the method of payment.

Kirkcaldy.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on May 16 it was decided to advertise in the local papers to the effect that insured persons may go to any chemist they please for the supply of medicines. This is being done because many persons think that they must go to the chemist the doctor sends them to. As the chemists' accounts exceed 2s. per insured person, it was decided that the Chairman and Clerk should wait upon the Commissioners with the object of getting them to scrutinise the accounts.

Nottingham.—The recommendation not to allow contracting-out for treatment by herbalists who are not registered medical practitioners was carried by one vote only (17 to 16).

Oldham.—The Medical Benefit Sub-committee of the Insurance Committee have considered two complaints against chemists—one by an insured person against a chemist, to the effect that a prescription was not (as his doctor informed him) compounded according to instructions. The Committee found that a *bona-fide* mistake had been made by the chemist, the peculiar circumstances of the case largely mitigating the offence. The other complaint was by a doctor, and the Committee found that he had, in effect, ordered a substance not intended, and that the chemist was not blamable, seeing that he had supplied the substance ordered, but in an improper container. The Infirmary asked if the two dispensers employed there were eligible to be placed on the local panel to dispense; and the Clerk was told to reply that only registered chemists are entitled to dispense medicines under the Act, but that if the Infirmary could suggest any method of overcoming the difficulty the Committee would do their utmost to meet them.

Peterborough.—The Insurance Committee had the new dispensing arrangements to consider last week. The Commissioners had sent the usual letter as to the necessity of getting the local Medical Committee to agree to the charges. That was what the L.M.C. would not do, protesting against the penny copying-fee, and stating they would rather give a duplicate prescription under protest. They again objected to what they considered to be inadequate night and Sunday service by chemists. After discussion, the Committee decided that the doctors should go on using triplicate prescription-forms until July 15.

Plymouth.—The local Medical Committee has agreed to the following arrangements between chemists and Insurance Committee: (1) That after a date (to be fixed by the Insurance Committee) the panel doctors must issue a duplicate for all original prescriptions; (2) a single copy to suffice for repetitions; (3) the single copy to contain no additions to the original; (4) chemists to be paid 1d. copying-fee from April 14 till the above regulations come into force.

Southport.—Mr. J. Righton presided at a meeting of the Southport Pharmacists' and Assistants' Association held on May 13, when the Secretary (Mr. J. R. Cave) stated that four representatives of the local Medical Committee would meet a similar number of pharmacists to discuss the revised tariff. Messrs. Joyce, Hare, Blackbourne, and Cave were appointed to represent the pharmacists. General satisfaction was expressed that the accounts for Insurance dispensing had been paid in full, the amount being 319l. 18s. 10d. for 10,436 prescriptions. The checking was entrusted to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, and as sent to them the amount was 325l. 9s. 3d., so small a discrepancy that the chairman complimented the chemists on their accuracy. One pharmacist, whose account will amount to about 40%, had not sent his account in, which will make the total amount for the first quarter 360l., encroaching to the extent of a fraction of a penny only on the floating sixpence. The pharmacists are represented on the Insurance Committee by Mr. Righton and Mr. Cave, and it was largely owing to the efforts of Mr. Righton on the Finance Committee that cheques were received on May 13. Mr. C. Haro (Vice-President) has recently been elected to the Lancashire County Insurance Committee for Area No. 10.

Sunderland.—The Insurance Committee of the Sunderland Pharmaceutical Association has held many meetings since January 15. During the first six weeks of the quarter weekly meetings were held, and afterwards fortnightly. The pricing of prescriptions has been one of the chief topics, and many other difficulties arising out of Insurance work

have been disposed of. The sub-committee has also been actively engaged in treating with the local Medical Committee and the Sunderland Insurance Committee. The local doctors are very keen on the floating sumpence, the Pharmaceutical Sub-committee having had some very keen fighting to do with the Medical Committee in the joint meetings that have been held, and for this reason Sunderland pharmacists congratulate themselves on the highly satisfactory results which have been gained in these negotiations. A local Pharmacopœia has been published, and the prices fixed according to tariff, although the doctors endeavoured to fix specially low prices for stock formulae. The new tariff has been accepted, with starred infusions 2*d.* for 3 oz.; water to be charged for. Printed instructions have been issued to doctors, some of which will greatly assist pharmacists in their work—*e.g.*:

Where a repetition is required a prescription made out in the following manner will be dispensed: Rep. Mist. (here follows date of original or number of chemist's label).

Prescriptions can only be repeated by the above method during the quarter in which they are given. At the beginning of a new quarter all prescriptions should be written in full.

Instead of ordering drugs by their trade-names on special forms they should be ordered by the tariff-names on ordinary forms (here follows a list of examples).

Prescriptions are to be issued in duplicate as before. In pricing, the vexed question of farthings has been settled on the principle suggested in the *O. & D.*, thus: 1½*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3½*d.*, etc., the ½*d.* is to be taken down; but ¾*d.*, 1¾*d.*, 2¾*d.*, etc., the ¾*d.* is to be taken up. Many minor differences between doctors and pharmacists have been satisfactorily cleared up, and a very friendly spirit has been engendered between the doctors and chemists through these joint meetings. There were 32,900 prescriptions, ranging from ½*d.* to 12*s.*, for the first quarter, the drug bills amounting to 959*s.*, being an average of 7*d.* per script. Mr. A. H. M. Purse, chemist, acted as auditor of chemists' and doctors' drug accounts. Payment has been made to chemists of 75 per cent. of their accounts, and through representations made by the Pharmaceutical Committee the Insurance Committee has agreed to a monthly payment to chemists in future. The doctors intend having a scrutiny of all prescriptions over 1*s.* in value, and a Scrutiny Committee, consisting of four doctors and the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association, has been appointed to carry out the work.

Wolverhampton.—A meeting of the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association was held at the Star and Garter Hotel on May 14. Mr. Fellows was in the chair, and there were also present eighteen members and Mr. H. Coleman (Hon. Secretary). The Secretary reported that the Medical Association's Secretary had informed him that the doctors have approved the new tariff, and that they are adopting the Birmingham Pharmacopœia. Mr. Gibson then stated that the local Insurance Committee adopted the new tariff and a triplicate form for prescriptions earlier in the evening. Mr. Gibson was thanked for his services. The Secretary asked the members to vote for Mr. Cross, who was present, at the Council election.

Insurance Committees.

The following pharmacists have been elected as chemists' representatives on their local Insurance Committees:

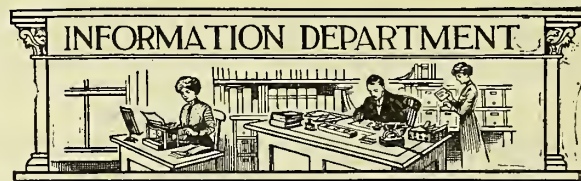
Mr. J. H. Weston, Runcorn.

Mr. F. D. Spencer, Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. R. Needham, Stalybridge (Cheshire).

Glucose as Surgical Dressing.

ACCORDING to "The Lancet," glucose dressings have been extensively employed by M. Chevrier, of Paris. They are used in two ways. Moist dressings consist of 48-per-cent. sterilised isotonic solution of glucose in water. The wound is washed with tampons saturated with this solution, and when thoroughly cleansed is covered with silk protective soaked in the same solution. Cotton-wool and a bandage, as in an ordinary dressing, complete the process. No pain is felt after this dressing, and the protective silk does not stick to the wound, so that the dressing is removed painlessly and easily. Compresses may be used in place of the silk. It is, in fact, a simple moist dressing in which the boiled water is replaced with an isotonic glucose solution. A dry dressing is also used. The wound is dusted with powdered glucose and covered with strips of protective silk, having been first cleansed with tampons soaked in hot boiled water. This dressing in certain cases is painful, probably because of an individual susceptibility. In that case some other dressing must be adopted.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Would any reader who knows please inform us by postcard or telephone of the names and addresses of the agents or makers of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 77/22. "Eukomin": makers.
- 80/1. "Smobaza": suppliers.
- 80/39. "Antikito": suppliers.
- 82/1. "Mosquera" enema: supply.
- 80/37. Permahlol (?) soap: supply.
- 75/34. Jullien's suspensory bandages.
- 82/2. "Globe" liquid soap: supply.
- 79/13. "Rex" tooth-powder: makers.
- 84/29. "Pelham" nasal spray: supply.
- 79/15. Ditchfield's tonic drops: suppliers.
- 80/390. "Musaffi Pills": maker or supply.
- 75/1. Calvert's sweating essence (for horses).
- 84/26. "Aydell" brand tooth-brushes: makers.
- 79/48. Hospital bed (Nesbit-Evans patent): makers.
- 74/74. "Magnetic Carbon" discs for water-softening.
- 81/59. "Anti-Suppurine," a veterinary lotion: makers.
- 84/25. Makers of Vibert frères' "La Merveilleuse" shaving-sticks.
- 82/58. "Le Simplex" swab-carrier (aluminium tube): makers (French) or agents.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles are obtainable wholesale. We shall be glad to repeat the information to others who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ampoule-boxes, 77/15 | Lady Poor's ointment, 81/74 |
| Anderson's skin soap, 80/73 | "Neodora" specialties (limited stock), 82/57 |
| Artificial human eyes, 78/47 | "New Era" hair-brush, 76/10 |
| Atophan, 80/41 | "Ni-Verre" preparations, 82/35 |
| "Auris" hearing apparatus, 75/11 | "Pedonia" preparations, 78/69 |
| Batchelor's hair-dye, 83/1 | Perfumery labels (French), 79/38 |
| Bentley's liquid quassia, 81/67 | Pharmacists' Mutual Supply Association, 82/270 |
| Benzole (for motor-cars), 72/14 | "Pyramid" brand sodium silicate (for Japan), 82/70 |
| Butyric ether, 78/72 | Raub's (Dr.) eczema ointment, 78/24 |
| Camphorine, 82/3 | Rexall preparations, 76/3 and 79/32 |
| Clockwork models for window-display, 80/72 | Rhinoculine, 80/36 |
| Colgate's soaps, 79/32 | "Rough on Rats" (London supply), 76/68 |
| Dahl's digestive cakes, 79/16 | Royal Windsor hair-restorer, 76/30 |
| Disinfecting fluid (16 per cent. tar acids), 80/2 | Rumax, 79/14 |
| Duplicate receipt-books, 72/71 | Schmidt's Anti-Meristem, 81/60 |
| Ecor, 80/38 | Sphagnol soap, 70/33 |
| Florigene, 79/71 | Sulphuric acid (3-ton lots), 80/2 |
| Fume tabs (for disinfecting), 78/53 | Syrgol, 83/3 |
| Glycobacter, 71/52 | Tuberculozine, 82/2 |
| Hansen's rennet-tablets, 82/74 | Vaccination wafers, 78/40 |
| Hyogen, 83/2 | Vapo-Naphthol, 75/21 |
| Instant Postum, 69/48 | Wire hairpins (actual pins), 77/11 |
| Japanese paper air-cushions, 74/74 | |
| Kellenzo (limited supply), 79/12 | |
| Mothersill Sea-sick Remedy, 82/27 | |

SULPHATE OF COPPER IN GREECE.—All the sulphate of copper imported into Greece comes from the United Kingdom: 1,300 tons was landed at the port of Patras last year, of which 1,000 tons was sold at an average price of 25*s.* per ton; there is no import duty.

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Dr. Sandwith's Lectures

on "Drugs Old and New" at the City of London School, if they were no more accurate throughout than in what was said of poisonings by opium and its derivatives, must have given his audience some very curious information. Opium, said the doctor, if correctly reported, is responsible for "half the deaths from poison in this country," and is "the most popular among suicides." What are the facts? I have examined your record of poisoning cases reported during thirteen weeks of the present year, and find that in a total of ninety-seven cases only eleven deaths were due to opium and morphine in any form, and that in the thirty-seven cases in which a verdict of suicide is said to have been returned there were only six due to these agents. In twenty-seven of the cases, many of them suicidal, the poison (or "poisonous substance") taken was one that is not on the schedule of the Pharmacy Act. Such misstatements as Dr. Sandwith's not only reflect indirectly on pharmacists, but are likely to do great harm by diverting public attention from the real point of danger I have just mentioned. There were in the weeks referred to more suicides by means of unscheduled poisons than from the group denounced, and, of course, more deaths by misadventure.

A Minor Point,

the date of the first *Pharmacopœia*, was dealt with by Dr. Sandwith in a way that does not inspire confidence in him as an authority. He seems to have misread his Wootton, who says, indeed, that the *Dispensatory* of Valerius Cordus was made official by the Senate of Nuremberg in 1524, but not that it was the earliest *Pharmacopœia*; nor was it. The Arabians had *Pharmacopœias* in the tenth century, the first of them being, says Wootton, that of Sabor-Ebn-Sahel; but the earliest known printed work styled a *Pharmacopœia* and issued by authority is that of Augsburg (*Pharmacopœia Augustana*), of date 1601. The actual date of Cordus's "*Dispensatorium*" is not certainly known. Lemery gives none for it; Wootton's date for its adoption at Nuremberg is impossibly early, for though the author was very precocious, he was but nine years old at that time, and the material for the work had been gathered on his travels, not to mention the fact that the work itself had been for some years previously in use in manuscript in Saxony. Mrs. Arber says the likeliest date for its official publication is 1546; the earliest edition she knows is that of 1598. Cordus died in 1544.

"The Dental Diatribe,"

as you so fittingly characterise it, would have been more effective if the writer had taken the trouble to figure out the relative proportions of deaths under anæsthetics at the hands of the medical profession and of deaths following extraction of teeth by dentists, qualified and unqualified. It may be difficult to get the figures even approximately, but I am quite sure that a search for them would have sufficiently widened Professor Underwood's mental horizon in this matter to have led him to be somewhat less dogmatic in his statements. The number of teeth extractions in a year under local anæsthetics runs into millions, and I am quite sure that the fatalities attributed to the anæsthetic or to the carelessness of the operator can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. "Scores of patients" dying under these circumstances is a pure figment of the imagination, and the author

of the diatribe ought to be severely censured for the hysterical statements contained in it. If he is referring to the hospitals, he may find his scores of deaths under anæsthetics, but it would have made his argument ridiculous to have told the straight truth. I can only hope that the next time he takes up his parable he will first get up the facts of the case.

"Short-circuiting,"

by means of the cutting out of the large intestine, seems now to be a recognised surgical operation, just as the excision of the stomach is in certain cases a routine procedure by some surgeons. I suppose that Nature soon accommodates herself to the new conditions and learns to do without either the stomach or the colon, so that patients who submit themselves to these operations have a longer life and enjoy a greater degree of comfort than they would have had without the surgeon's interference. That the knife is often absolutely necessary in cases of malignant disease when the only alternative is death is quite certain, but the tenour of the discussion reported last week would seem to indicate that the balance of opinion is distinctly against the cutting out of the colon as a cure for constipation. Apart from this somewhat negative result, I cannot say that your summary has left much impression beyond the feeling which always comes uppermost when doctors open their minds freely—namely, to what a small extent they are in agreement on any one method of treatment. Surely, after years of education and clinical experience, one would expect to find agreement in a way to treat constipation! Apparently it is hopeless, and the man in the street may just as well, perhaps a great deal better, pin his faith to Beecham or Bishop than try to thread the maze of medical methods offered him.

The Reputation of Saffron

as a cure for measles puzzles Dr. Guthrie of Shoreditch, as the important place the drug formerly held in general practice has puzzled a good many people. "It is perfectly useless and perfectly harmless," he said at an inquest the other day. A more complete change of face with regard to any drug cannot be conceived. It had a special repute as a remedy in this complaint and smallpox, and was indeed, as a medical writer of the eighteenth century says, "hardly ever omitted from prescriptions for all sorts of fevers." Its supposed usefulness in phthisis and kindred affections gained for it the title of *Anima Pulmonum*, the Soul of the Lungs, and it was credited with such narcotic properties that two or three drachms was thought to be a fatal dose. There is a story told by an old German writer, and repeated in some of our English Dispensatories, of a man who died from the effect of a bag of it which he had stolen and concealed about his person, and another of a saffron-farmer who after conveying a parcel of it to market could pass only bloody urine. The danger of giving it in large doses was insisted upon down to the end of the eighteenth century, and it was pretty frequently prescribed within my own recollection. Chambers says, somewhat curiously, that it had a great vogue in medicine in the Middle Ages, but as a matter of fact it was in common use long before that—from the time of Hippocrates, at least—and it does not occur in Henslow's list of drugs used in England in the fourteenth century. It was, however, held in such esteem generally that cases of adulteration are said to have been punished by death by burning at Nuremberg. In spite of its present neglect, we must suppose that its reputation was due, like that of other drugs, to its observed apparent effect in practice. Could there be a better illustration of the vanity of opinion, even among experts?

"SANITAS"

DISINFECTANTS.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby notify that they sell their "SANITAS" Disinfectant Manufactures in bulk at reduced prices on the express condition that they shall not be sold again except in the original packages; further, that their retail preparations shall not be retailed to the public below the minimum prices which they have fixed, viz. 11½d. for Shilling articles and pro rata for the others.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY LIMITED,
Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.

Tylcalsin and Tyllithin

(REGISTERED TRADE MARKS).

New Antipyretics and Analgesics in Rheumatic Affections, Sciatica, Influenza, Common Colds and the like.

VESALVINE S.

The New Urinary Antiseptic.
Cachets and Tablets are prepared.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS of every description.
The most varied stock in London.

W. MARTINDALE, Manufacturing Chemist,
10 NEW CAVENDISH ST., LONDON, W.

Telegraphic Address—"Martindale, Chemist, London."
Telephone Nos.—Gerrard 4688; Paddington 1797.

FRENCH
and all Foreign
PROPRIETARY
MEDICINES
can be obtained from
WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO
49 Haymarket London SW
Price List on Application
Special Export Terms
Foreign Prescriptions
dispensed for
Pharmacists

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS. (8th Ed.) 10/-, by Post 10/6.
ART OF DISPENSING. (9th Ed.) 580 pages, 6/-, by Post 6/4.
VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. (6th Ed.) 4/-, by Post 4/4.

THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN. 4/-, by Post 4/3.
DISEASES AND REMEDIES. (4th Ed.) 3/-, by Post 3/3.
THE CHEMISTS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY 2/6, by Post, 2/8.
THE CHEMISTS' DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS. 2/6, by Post 2/8.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 42 CANNON ST., E.C.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S CITODA

The Special SODA WATER
for Milk Diet
and all Medical Purposes.

Send for Particulars to ARDWICK GREEN, MANCHESTER.

S.V.M.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

S.V.R.

Jas. Burrough Ltd. D.J. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,
LAMBETH, S.E.

Bronamalt

(Formerly known as VIBRONA MALT)

2/6 size 24/- doz. 4/6 size 42/- doz.

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., L., LONDON.

Editorial Articles.

B.P.C. Presidential Survey.

1874-1876; Groves and Redwood.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is of peculiar interest to those associated in the production of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which at that time was published on the 15th day of each month, and the conductors marked the first visit of the Conference to London by publishing a full report of the whole proceedings in one number and during the week in which the meeting was held—a common occurrence nowadays; but our issue of August 8, 1874, was the first time it was done in the history of the Conference. This is how the report was introduced:

"The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London for the first time in its existence is an event of sufficient importance (it seems to us) to justify the devotion of a small special number to a report of its proceedings. Hence these pages.

"For reasons which it is not now necessary to discuss, the Executive Committee decided to depart from the hitherto established custom of following the British Association in its provincial peregrinations. The opportunity was therefore seized of bringing the members together to the Metropolis; a Local Committee was organised, with Mr. Carteighe as Secretary; and with the cordial co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society, which gave material aid in offering the free and entire use of their premises in Bloomsbury Square, there was good reason to anticipate a session worthy of the exceptional occasion.

"The programme arranged by the Local Committee was briefly this: Wednesday evening (August 5), a conversazione, given by the Pharmaceutical Society to the Conference; reading of papers and discussions thereupon on Thursday and Friday (August 6 and 7), mornings and afternoons; a light luncheon in the intervals each day, provided on the premises; a dinner on Thursday evening at the Cannon Street Hotel; and, to wind up, an excursion on the Saturday (this day) down the valley of the Thames by train, and

pleasure barges to Maidenhead, with a *déjeuner* at the end of the journey."

Mr. Thomas Bennett Groves, who presided at the meeting, was the son of Richard Groves, a chemist and druggist of the good old school, who commenced business in Weymouth in 1829, the year in which his son Thomas was born. At the age of fifteen Thomas commenced an apprenticeship with his father. In 1851 he entered the School of Pharmacy, being a fellow-student of Richard

then under consideration—and in the course of his remarks he expressed the belief that the future of British Pharmacy would depend in a great measure on the class and condition of the young men introduced into the trade as apprentices and students. The Conference had now got into such a comfortable position that the Executive Committee found itself able to say that there was "little of importance to report." Nevertheless, the financial statement showed a revenue of 591*l.* from five-shilling subscriptions, so that the membership was at least 2,364; but Professor Atfield reported that 200 members' subscriptions had been paid since the Executive meeting, and 500 new members were elected during the meeting. It was then that a Research Fund was established, the Treasurer having been authorised to sell a 50*l.* Russian bond from the Bell and Hills Fund, and to expend the proceeds in aid of research. The fund was then named "The Bell and Hills Research and Library Fund." It is of interest to recall the first payments for research:

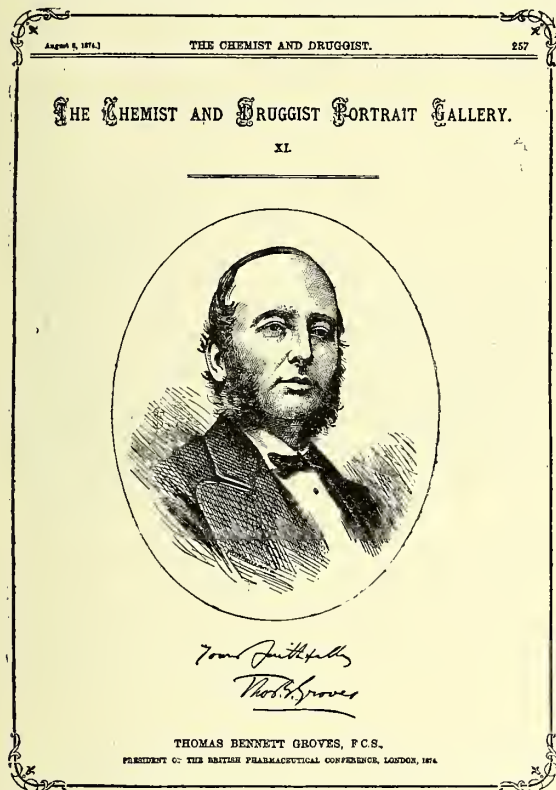
Mr. A. W. Gerrard, 5*l.*, to defray the cost of materials employed in research on the official and other plasters.

Mr. Groves, 10*l.*, to defray expenses incurred in further study of aconitines.

Dr. C. R. A. Wright, 10*l.*, to assist him in his researches (he was working on alkaloids).

The first paper read at the meeting was by Dr. J. E. De Vrij on the chemistry of cinchona, and Mr. Broughton, the eminent quinologist, opened the discussion. Professor Flückiger was also a contributor, and four papers were read on diluted hydrocyanic acid. The meeting was the first which did not begin until Thursday.

At Bristol in 1875 Mr. Groves again presided, the meetings being held in the library of the local museum, beginning on Tuesday, August 24. The Executive Committee reported that they "had gathered into membership nearly 3,000 workers in pharmacy." Mr. Groves gave an excellent Address, alluding cogently to many of the subjects of political interest, and concisely summarising the novelties in materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry. Early closing was discussed, and the Pharmaceutical Council was reproached for its "weak protest" and easy surrender of the title "Pharmaceutical Chemist" to Parliamentary clamour. The papers communicated were not so numerous as usual, and included further observations by Wright on the chemistry of the aconite alkaloids, one by Tilden on the crystalline constituents of Barbadoes and Socotrine aloes, and John C. Thresh made his first appearance before the Conference with a communication on the magnesium carbonates of commerce. A paper by Gerrard on the chemical investigation of jaborandi and one by Henry Pocklington on Royer de la Bastie's toughened glass marked recent introductions. Before separating on the Wednesday afternoon the Conference decided to meet in Glasgow, and elected Professor Theophilus Redwood as Mr. Groves's successor; Mr. Alexander Kinninmont being appointed the Local Secretary. Thursday was a blank day, and Friday was devoted to an excursion to Wells and Cheddar, dinner being served at the latter place. Ten toasts were honoured on the occasion. The gentleman who acknowledged the toast of "The Ladies" is the only survivor among the speakers. This was Mr. Walter Hills, who suggested that "now [1875] that the ladies are so anxious to undertake all duties, they might be permitted in future to reply to this toast for themselves."



From the Special Extra Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 8, 1874.

Reynolds and William Squire, and taking the second prize in chemistry and pharmacy and in materia medica. After passing the Minor and Major examinations, Groves returned to Weymouth, and in 1856 succeeded his father. Immediately on returning to Weymouth he commenced to experiment, and worked on many subjects, but his researches on the active principles of aloes and aconite are those which have given his name a permanent place in chemical literature and in the history of pharmacy. He was a most loyal supporter of the Conference, which he attended regularly until his death in July 1902. In his first Presidential Address Mr. Groves reflected less dolefully than the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the doubt which existed at the time about the separation of the Conference from

its elder and more powerful sister, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which organisation, indeed, some aspiring souls hoped to make it a section or sub-section. "It would need no gift of prophecy to foretell," he added, "that so long as the same spirit animates the Conference that has inspired it hitherto, so long will it continue to flourish, so long will it powerfully second the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society in raising the condition of British Pharmacy and improving the status of the British pharmacist."

He proceeded to discuss the position of pharmacy in Ireland—the Bill which became the Act of 1875 being

The meeting in Glasgow was held at the Royal Hotel, St. George's Square, beginning on Tuesday, September 5, and continuing over the Wednesday, while the social elements consisted of a dinner on the Tuesday evening and an excursion down the Clyde and Kyles of Bute on the Thursday. There still linger in Scotland memories of the dinner and traditions of the next morning's resolutions by Southerners that they would never taste haggis again. The meeting was a success. The membership roll was now stated as between two and three thousand names, but less than 20 per cent., it was added, of those engaged in pharmacy in this country. Twenty-seven papers were communicated, and we note among the contributors the names of D. B. Dott, David Brown, J. F. Brown (Dover), and W. L. Howie, besides such chemists as Pattison Muir, Kingzett, H. E. Armstrong, and Tilden. Professor Redwood's Address was somewhat novel in character, as it touched upon the delicate question of counter-prescribing, and his sage remarks are still applicable:

"The pharmacist occupies a position in which there cannot fail to be frequently occurring conflicts between the temptation to prescribe and the restraint which sound judgment would impose on the exercise of a function for which he is at least but imperfectly qualified. It is often difficult to define the limit at which the dealer in drugs and medicines should cease to advise those who purchase and intend to use such articles without consulting a qualified medical man."

He proceeded to deal with *materia medica* and pharmacy as "the legitimate subjects of the Conference," epitomising the results of work then recent, giving also up-to-date information regarding micro-organisms as a result of the work of Pasteur and Tyndall, and being almost prophetic in regard to the use of disinfectants and antiseptics, saying that they are comprised in our *materia medica et hygienica*. "The Pharmacopœia is the standard of orthodoxy with reference to medicines," he added in a thoughtful passage which almost anticipated the anti-toxins and vaccines of the present day.

It is difficult to realise that Professor Redwood died more than twenty years ago. The difficulty is due, in

part at least, to the fact that he had been associated with British Pharmacy for two decades before it had an organised existence, thus living through half a century of the progress of British Pharmacy and making deep impress upon it, so that his influence is still with us. Redwood was a Welshman by birth, and the paternal estate,



DR. T. REDWOOD.

(From The Chemist and Druggist Portrait Gallery, October 15, 1875.)

Boverton, Glamorganshire, where he was born, has given name to his distinguished son, Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., besides being one of the places dear to Carlyle worshippers, for the Chelsea sage was an intimate friend of Theophilus Redwood's father, and

visited Boverton at least once. Theophilus was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Charles Vachell, a Cardiff apothecary. The lives of remarkable men are attended by remarkable coincidences, and in the present case the last public appearance in pharmacy which Redwood made was at the 1891 Conference meeting in Cardiff, the last time also in which he took part in any public function of any kind. Seven decades had intervened between his entering Cardiff as an apprentice and revisiting it as a veteran, and in that time he had become a practical pharmacist and a manufacturer of galenicals, had helped in the beginning of things pharmaceutical, had been one of the first Professors in the School of Pharmacy, Editor of the "Pharmaceutical Journal," Pharmaceutical Editor of two British Pharmacopœias, and author or editor of several pharmaceutical classics, besides being a chemist of distinction—*e.g.*, he was one of those (Graham and Hofmann were others) who with the Government Chemists studied the denaturing of alcohol so as to provide industry with a duty-free spirit. Methylated spirit was the result, and it is one of the most abiding achievements in applied chemistry. It was this man who was called to the chair of the Conference, with which he had little to do thitherto, for his young colleague Attfield was doing the work, and Redwood was the sort of man who could stand aside with distinction when younger men were showing the world how to do things. He was still in his teens when he left Cardiff for London to serve a second apprenticeship in Bell's, where he advanced steadily to the head dispensership. Meanwhile Jacob Bell (his junior by a few years) had entered his father's business, and he and Redwood became bosom friends, studying together and dreaming alike as to pharmaceutical progress. Then Redwood started in business for himself in Crawford Street, London, manufacturing extracts and other galenicals. When Jacob Bell inaugurated the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841, Redwood was the thoughtful, painstaking, wise, but singularly unobtrusive supporter of the enterprise. His connection with the Society began in that year with his appointment as Professor of Pharmacy, to which Chemistry was added later, and in this he remained until 1886, when he retired as Emeritus Professor.

The meeting of the Conference at Plymouth was in some measure a turning-point in its history. The membership had reached 2,550, and the communications numbered twenty-eight, but some of the latter were so non-pharmaceutical or so ultra-scientific that there were deep murmurings among the *habitués*, who felt that the Conference was being made use of as an advertising medium. The editorial protests in the *C. & D.* of September and October 1877 reflected the current feeling. The Executive also refused a grant of 20*l.* for a continuation of researches on oil of sage by Mr. M. M. Pattison Muir; his communications on this subject were considered to be too abstruse—an opinion which showed an astonishing lack of prescience, for the work was along lines that were pointing the way to the intimate study of essential oils which has assisted Germany in taking front rank in essential-oil manufacture. Professor Redwood's Presidential Address was an historical review of the practice of medicine and a narrative of the beginnings of English Pharmacy, from the inception of the Apothecaries' Society early in the seventeenth century to the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Executive Committee of the year appears to have been very tender in regard to politics.

Mr. S. R. Atkins had promised a paper on an ethical subject, and the Executive instructed Mr. Groves to communicate with Mr. Atkins "with a view to preventing any consideration or discussion trenching on pharmaceutical politics." The Plymouth meeting concluded on August 15, 1877, with the selection of Dublin as the place of meeting in 1878, Irish Pharmacy now being well organised; and Mr. G. F. Schacht was elected President. Mr. C. Ekin, then in Bath, being appointed to succeed him as Treasurer.

The Medicine Stamp.

It is well known that some British proprietary medicines are preferred abroad when stamped as required by the statutes. Subjoined is an example of the efforts made



to pander to this predilection without contributing to the revenue of the United Kingdom, as the stamp is made in the U.S.A. We presume the medicine was not originated by Sir James Clark, Bart., first physician to Queen Victoria, to whom Mr. Peter Squire dedicated his "Companion."

Colloid Metals.

A cure for sleeping-sickness would be an immense boon to the inhabitants of the districts infested with the tsetse fly, and there is room for the hope cautiously adumbrated by Sir James Crichton-Browne last week that such a cure is in sight. It is now some years since Cushny announced that he had been able to kill the trypanosomes in infected rats by means of antimony, but the difficulty hitherto has been to obtain a soluble salt that can be injected without causing great irritation to the tissues. We gather that such a preparation has now been found in colloid antimony, a member of that new class of suspensions which present the metals in such a finely divided condition that the ultra-microscope is required to detect their presence. Other remedies are also being experimented with in sleeping-sickness, one of which is a serum, while a similar serum is being largely used at present in phthisis, and yet a third to get rid of the spirochaetes of syphilis without the dangers of salvarsan; so that in all these fields chemical science is being pitted against physiological remedies. The colloids are a really wonderful class of substances, as we pointed out about two years ago; and if they fulfil all that is claimed for them, cancer will soon disappear under colloid copper, the gonococci will die under colloid silver, and other organisms under colloid mercury, the curious fact being that all the colloids, even those of the metals whose salts are virulently poisonous, are perfectly non-toxic and may be administered in unlimited quantities.

Restricting the Sale of Drugs.

Now that the question of restricting the sale of certain drugs is to the fore in a number of countries, and even the President of the United States has drawn attention to the growing misuse in that country of habit-forming drugs, it is interesting to note that the German Imperial Board of Health has been entrusted with the task of considering further restriction of the sale of a large number of commonly used substances by making their sale dependent upon the presentation of a doctor's prescription. At present there is in Germany a long list of drugs none of which may be sold by any apotheker except upon a prescription, and it is stated that various substances, such as all preparations of bromine and salicylic acid, a number of simple sedatives, and several largely used antineuralgics of synthetic origin, are to be added to this list, so that they may only be sold upon a prescription. It is significant that one of Germany's most influential dailies, the "Frankfurter Zeitung," sharply criticises the necessity of this step, and in view of the expressions uttered in some circles here in connection with the sale of proprietary medicines, its remarks are not without interest even to the British public. Our contemporary points out that the principle of "prevention is better than cure" would justify greater freedom and not more restrictions on the sale of simple remedies, and that the German people have now reached a degree of education which gives them a right to purchase without compulsory measures, and as a free people, certain harmless remedies which have established their value in the course of years, and have been used in millions of doses. It points out that sodium bicarbonate might prove injurious to health, and even common salt has been known to cause severe illness, quite apart from that poison alcohol. It would therefore follow that these substances should logically only be sold on a prescription. The "Zeitung" then asks: Who is to profit by this measure? The public already suffers heavily from the increasing cost of living, and will not regard with pleasure any extra charge in obtaining its supply of well-tested household remedies. The pharmacist is bound to lose by this further curtailment of his counter-sales, which will not be made good by an increase in prescriptions, and the authorities have no reason to place difficulties in the way of persons wishing to obtain tested but harmless remedies for the treatment of simple ailments.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. K. R. S. THOMAS has taken over the drug business of Mr. A. Harrington at Llanhilleth, Mon.

MR. J. W. CATFORD, chemist and druggist, has recently purchased the business of Mr. W. J. B. Cranch, pharmacist, South Brent, Devon.

MRS. F. S. DIXON announces that she is continuing the business of her late husband at the Central Pharmacy, Millom, Cumberland, under qualified management.

MR. J. WILSON BECK, Ph.C., of Huntingdon, has been joined in partnership by Mr. Herbert J. Goggs, pharmacist, and they have taken over the business of the late Mr. Albert Cooper, chemist and druggist, at 91 High Street, Huntingdon.

MESSRS. MILBURNS, LTD., have disposed of their Hull businesses, 41 Whitefriargate and 53 Prospect Street, and also closed their office and warehouse at 102 High Street, Hull. All communications should be addressed to 95 and 97 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A LETTER FROM EDWARD PARRISH.

IN a copy of "A Treatise on Pharmacy," by Edward Parrish (the originator of Parrish's Syrup), belonging to the late Mr. Alexander Kinninmont, Glasgow, which Mr. Arthur McKellar left with us before he went to Australia, there is an autograph letter, which we append in reduced facsimile:

Western States, but as he could not conveniently leave his family and practice, it was arranged that Edward should take his place. He therefore left on this mission, and to pay certain money from a special fund, in the early summer of 1872, and I think I was one of the last to bid him good-bye. I remember preparing some medicines for him to take on his journey, and as he left he remarked,

*Parrish's Pharmacy
Philadelphia Pa 17 N.Y.
Alex Kinninmont
Glasgow*

Yrs. of 2d mail is duly recd. Thanks for the friendly letter. It contains 'Parrish's Pharmacy' has met with a friendly reception from the Pharmacists both in America & Great Britain. The publisher has sold about 8000 copies of the third Edition. The U.S. Pharmacopoeia of 1870 is not yet published and I am delaying until then the issue of the fourth Edition revised & brought up to the times. I am sensible of the faults of the work but when it was issued I had in view of the very numerous class of medical men who are compelled to practice pharmacy in a rudimentary way, the second & third Editions were adapted more to the wants

of druggists & pharmacists general. I have also kept in view, 'Roughs', the books placed in drug stores with no adequate instruction in Pharmacy. Of course, it is terse & in some departments rather crude but it certainly has done a good work for Pharmacy in America. Very particular & elaborate description in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations would be useful to the few, general classified knowledge of the subject, to the many. And U.S.P. Committee moves very slowly & I have no prospect of issuing the new Edition till autumn. If the work could have been issued in the early summer it was my prospect to attend the annual meeting of your Conference at Brighton, but I shall have to deny myself that pleasure, I fear. Then I am very busy on the work of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board. Respy E. Parrish

Edward Parrish was the seventh son of Dr. Joseph Parrish, a medical practitioner, of Philadelphia, and was born on May 31, 1822. In due time he was apprenticed to his brother, Dilwyn Parrish, who was in business as a pharmacist in Philadelphia. He attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and graduated in 1842. In the following year he purchased a drug-store, and at the same time became a member of the College and entered the faculty as Professor of Pharmacy in 1864, after conducting a private school of pharmacy. He had visited Great Britain and Europe in 1858, and had formed some lasting friendships here. Parrish was an able pharmacist and teacher. He served on the Revision Committees of the United States Pharmacopœias, 1850, 1860, and 1870. He died towards the end of 1872 in pathetic circumstances. At that time Dr. F. B. Power was one of the staff in the Parrish Pharmacy, and he favours us with the following note:

"I entered the pharmacy of Edward Parrish, corner of Eighth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, in May 1872. He was then in rather a depressed state of health on account of the death of his wife a short time previously. At about that time a brother of Edward Parrish, who was a practising physician in Philadelphia, was requested by the U.S. Government to go on a peace mission to the Indians in the

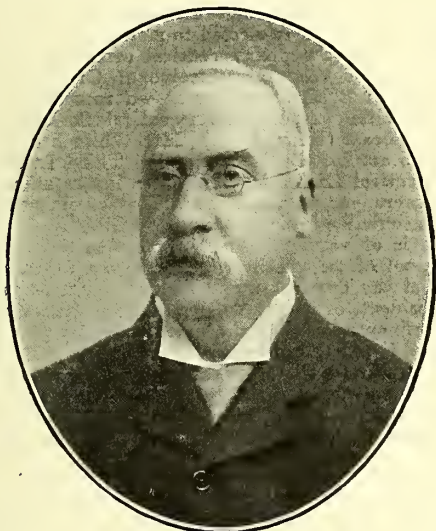
'Frederick, when I come back we will be off to College together'—meaning, of course, the College of Pharmacy. We did not see him again, as he died in the Remote Indian Territory, as that part of the West was then known, soon after his arrival there. He was a man of the most genial and kindly disposition, and an active member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Both his dress and his form of speech, with the use of thee and thou, were in accordance with the customs of that sect. Dilwyn Parrish had then retired, but devoted most of his time to charitable work. He was for many years the honoured President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. After the death of Edward Parrish the pharmacy was conducted for a time by his son, Clemmons Parrish, who died not long ago. I remained in the pharmacy until the autumn of 1873, when I left in order to devote all my time to study at the College of Pharmacy, from which I graduated in 1874. The teachers during my period of study were Bridges (chemistry), Procter (pharmacy), and Maisch (materia medica and botany). Procter died at the end of my period of study, in the spring of 1874, and was succeeded by Remington."

The fourth edition of "Parrish's Pharmacy," referred to in the letter to Mr. Kinninmont, was completed by Mr. T. S. Wiegand in 1874, who also edited the fifth edition, after which it was merged into Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

IN accordance with the Charter the annual general meeting of this Society "shall be held on the third Tuesday in the month of May in each year or such other day as near thereto as shall be determined by the Council." The third Wednesday is the day upon which the meeting is held, the lecture-theatre of the Society at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, being the meeting-place, and there at noon on Wednesday of this week about thirty members waited the incoming of the President and Council. This was a much poorer attendance than usual, no doubt on



MR. C. B. ALLEN.

account of the meeting of Association delegates in the Holborn Restaurant a fortnight ago, and perhaps the incoming Council may take a hint and make the delegates' meeting (if it is to be renewed) in the annual-meeting week. The attendance slightly improved as the meeting proceeded on Wednesday, as the following, apart from members of Council, had signed the roll:

Messrs. H. J. Baker, T. O. Barlow, J. T. Barrett, R. R. Bennett, W. Browne, R. F. Clarke, H. Deane, H. Finchemore, J. B. Francis, W. Garsed, J. P. Gilmour, F. Goldby, J. R. Hill, C. T. Holloway, A. Howell, J. T. Humphrey, D. R. Jacks, J. A. Jennings, H. Kemp, G. J. Knight, I. T. Lloyd, H. H. Long, Peter MacEwan, J. Mackenzie, N. H. Martin, A. R. Melhuish, J. J. Partington, H. W. K. Pears, J. W. Peck, J. C. Pentney, W. Pickard, W. Pinyon, I. Pomerantz, R. R. Pratt, W. R. Pratt, J. H. Robinson, R. A. Robinson, jun., N. C. Sinclair, H. Skinner, F. U. Stamp, H. I. Stephens, C. J. Taggart, R. Thomas, G. A. Tocher, E. Whineray, A. Wiggington, G. S. V. Wills, A. J. Wing, G. W. Worfolk, S. W. Woolley, A. Wright, and R. F. Young.

One got the impression from the President (who made a tactful and wise address) and the speakers that the Society has never been so flourishing as it is now; but the criticism was more pungent than usual. It was inaugurated by Mr. J. H. Robinson of Liverpool, who pertinently asked why the Council had not honoured Dr. Charles Symes in some way, and was taken up by Mr. James Mackenzie (Edinburgh), Mr. G. J. Knight, and Mr. Herbert H. Long, the last-named recalling in a measure the humour of his late father. Other speakers were Messrs. Pentney, Barrett, Terry Holloway, N. H. Martin, Alfred Wright, and William Pickard. The Vice-

President (Mr. Edmund White) replied in a racy manner to the criticism, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President (Mr. C. B. Allen), proposed by Mr. J. P. Gilmour in elegant and flowery fashion, seconded by Mr. J. B. Francis, and supported by Mr. Pentney. The President was quite touched by the heartiness of the reception.

There was really nothing of a momentous nature about the meeting or what was said in it. Two or three of the speakers, in referring to the National Insurance Act, enlarged upon what the Society has done in regard to dispensing, almost left an impress of barrenness of achievement in the preceding seven decades! It was also suggested that registered chemists show ingratitude for what the Society has done for them by not paying a guinea a year, but the speakers had forgotten the fact that in 1897 the Society doubled the Minor examination-fee, and the principal reason given for imposing another extra five guineas a year was that it would be a perpetual registration-fee, paying the Society for all that it does for chemists. The Society's revenue from this source is in the neighbourhood of 4,000*l.* a year, or 50,000*l.* since 1897. There is no room for the charge of ingratitude against chemists; it is the Society and its officers who ought to say, "Mr. Chemist and Druggist, we are indeed pleased that the National Insurance Act has enabled us to give you a little of your own back."

The President (Mr. C. B. Allen) came in at a few minutes after twelve, and taking his place at the table was supported by the Vice-President (Mr. E. White) and the Registrar (Mr. R. Bremridge) on his right, while on his left sat the Solicitor (Mr. W. H. Quarrell). The other Councillors present were Messrs. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowse, and T. A. White.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings by calling on the Secretary and Registrar to read the notice calling the meeting, which that gentleman accordingly did. The President next remarked, "Well, Gentlemen, you have had the annual report sent you, and as it is usual to take this report as read, I would ask you if it is your pleasure that this should be the proceeding on this occasion." (Cries of "Agreed.")

The President's Address.

THE PRESIDENT, on again rising, was received with applause. He said: Gentlemen, I am now going to move, "That the annual report and statement of accounts as published be received and adopted"; but before I ask you to adopt this I should just like to say that although this is more or less a formal matter—the reception of the report and its being taken as read—I hope I may take it that everyone here has read the report, and read it very closely—(hear, hear)—because it embodies the results of the proceedings of the Council for the year, and is not altogether the bald document that some of our members seem to think. I say this for the reason that during the recesses, or at least during the active part of the association meetings and so on, one has abundant evidence that the report of the Council has not been so universally read as we would like it to be. (Hear, hear.) It is not universally the case that the occupier of the presidential chair at the annual meetings of the Society finds his duty and his pleasure coinciding, as mine will, in presenting the official record of the Council's management of your interests and your property during the past twelve months. My duty lies in explaining to you how you stand as a corporate body; and my pleasure

arises in being able to tell you that in all the years since the foundation of the Society—and this is the seventy-second anniversary meeting—you have never been so influential, or so sound numerically, financially, and politically, as you are to-day. (Hear, hear.) Let us take

FINANCE FIRST,

for, after all, the might of an institution in these days depends quite as much on the amplitude of its bank balance as upon the laudable character of its chartered objects. Well, the Society during the year has received 290% more income and spent 1,480% less on its ordinary work—(hear, hear)—so that instead of a deficit of 1,014%, for which your President had to apologise this time last year, the accounts reveal an excess of revenue of 756%. In other words, 1912 was better than 1911 by 1,770%. What is to my mind the most satisfactory element in the whole account is that 212% of the 290% increase in revenue is due to members' subscriptions—(hear, hear)—for it shows that the work of the Society is appealing more and more to the general body of pharmacists, and that is not only a direct encouragement to further effort but also provides for those still outside the corporate body the most convincing testimony, by reason of spontaneous agreement, to the excellence of that work. When you think of the amount of executive virtue and extra executive argument that is required to charm a voluntary guinea from the pocket of a modern pharmacist, you will be in a position to calculate the aggregate administrative ability that has secured an accession of more than two hundred guineas. (Hear, hear.) There can be no doubt that the relationship now existing between the registered men and the Society is most admirable, and I confidently look for a real advance in essential pharmaceutical matters, seeing that both leaders and what is sometimes called the "rank and file" of pharmacy have confidence in each other. From the point of view of numbers I have only to supplement what is said in the Council report by stating that since January 1 of this year a further addition of 379 names has been made to the roll of membership. (Hear, hear.)

WITH REGARD TO POLITICAL INFLUENCE

the Council has been able, with the support of the chemists of the country as a whole, to make pharmacy *felt* in some quarters, *feared* in others, and respected on every hand. (Hear, hear.) Some reference to a case in the first category is given in the report, where mention is made of an attack by unqualified drug-sellers upon what they were pleased to regard as the "dispensing monopoly" set up by the 15th Section of the Insurance Act. By a very clever misapplication of some public utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the drug-store interest—and I do not by this term include corporate bodies and firms carrying on business pursuant to the Pharmacy Acts—these unqualified persons managed to impress a number of prominent public men and Government officers with the idea that a legitimate grievance existed which called for immediate remedy. The Society's witnesses before the resulting Committee of Inquiry had a most difficult task to remove this erroneous idea, and to prove that neither logic nor reason could justify a policy that would condemn insured patients to have their medicine dispensed by unqualified persons who were under a legal disability created nearly fifty years ago. It would not be an exaggeration to say that pharmacy has never been so cleverly assailed as it was during the sitting of the Special Committee of Inquiry, and it would not be extravagant praise to say that never has pharmacy been so brilliantly defended or so fully justified. (Hear, hear.) Pharmacists owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Edmund White, Mr. Pilkington Sargeant, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and Mr. Woolcock for the services they rendered on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) And I should also like to call to your grateful recollection the labours of those who were charged with the collection and classification of material which rendered the work of the Society's witnesses effective. Our Assistant Secretary informs me that the ready and whole-hearted co-operation of Mr. G. A. Mallinson of Manchester, Messrs. Mundell and Beacock of Leeds, Mr. John

Harrison of Sunderland, Mr. Milne of Nottingham, and the Associations of Oldham and Accrington, enabled him to formulate a very strong case for presentation to the committee. The proceedings of the committee were private, but I understand the minutes of evidence will be printed and laid before the House of Commons with the report in the course of a few days. There will thus be an opportunity of learning the details of the struggle, of appreciating the dangers we have escaped and the means that ensured our safety. Perhaps we may in time so strengthen our powers of defence as to be able to adopt the motto of our Scottish friends,

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

With regard to the Council's policy of spreading the influence of the body politic, I may state that British Pharmacy will be represented at the Eleventh International Pharmaceutical Conference at The Hague in September by Mr. Edmund White—(hear, hear)—who on that occasion will (if re-elected to-morrow) attend not only as the head of the pharmaceutical community in Great Britain, but as the representative of Great Britain on behalf of the British Government—a recognition that is creditable alike to the Pharmaceutical Society and the Foreign Office. (Hear, hear.) Mr. White has also been selected to act for the Society at the Third International Pharmaceutical Exhibition in Vienna in the autumn, and I can assure you that the knowledge of pharmaceutical affairs acquired in associating with our Continental brethren is of very considerable value to the Council in the conduct of the affairs of the Society. (Hear, hear.) I will not say anything more about the activities of my Vice-President, or it may be thought that I am exercising undue influence on the electorate! In my capacity as President I had the honour of presenting an Address of Congratulation to the Royal Society on the occasion of its 250th anniversary in July last, and more recently I had the responsibility of attending a sitting of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines and explaining the constitution, aims, and difficulties of the Society. These opportunities of making known the facts about the Society and the valuable class of technical and scientific workers it represents, I count among the most helpful occurrences of the year, and they convey an assurance, which you should welcome, that the Council and its officers are resolved that the light of pharmaceutical worth shall no longer be hidden under a covering of non-combative and therefore unappreciated diffidence. The lessons of

HALF A CENTURY OF EXCESSIVE MODESTY

have, I fancy, been well learnt—(hear, hear)—by the present Council, and the future should not be marred by a lack of assertiveness or a too retiring disposition to accept other people's views of the legal rights of the pharmacist. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Under the heading of "Parliamentary" in the report an epitome is given of the steps taken by the Society to convert the Medical Benefit Section of the Insurance Act into a practical and satisfactory system of national dispensing. But there are notable omissions from that official account which fall to your Chairman to repair. In dealing with the thousand-and-one problems of detail arising from the initial working of the regulations, nothing has been said in recognition of the continuous and largely successful efforts of the Standing Committees, so ably presided over by Mr. Rowsell, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, and Mr. Hagon. All these gentlemen, ably assisted by the various members of committee, have done all that lies in their power to secure practical success under all conditions. The Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance, representing as it does every section of the trade, has met, when occasion required, and discussed all practical questions, and has done much to prevent friction in the working of the Act in the Pharmacy Service Section. The Government has, in my opinion, every reason to be thankful for the very complete organisation of these committees in rendering this service so efficient, and while all pharmacists were called upon to make up their minds hastily, it is a cause for congratulation that they have already proved their ability to cope with the work, notwithstanding all initial

difficulties. (Hear, hear.) The tariff has been mentioned in the report, and it is almost unnecessary that I should mention it here, except for the purpose of commenting on the ability with which it has been framed and the practical way in which it has assisted us in a very difficult part of our work. No good will accrue from the discussion of the discrepancies in it—(hear, hear)—which may be pointed out by any practical pharmacist, but may not be so easy to alter as at first sight appears. However, pharmacists may rest assured that every consideration will be given to these, and no doubt experience may provide a better tariff in the future, especially after all the Associations and the doctors have had an opportunity of agreeing upon it. (Hear, hear.)

Another item to which I should like to add a word is the proposal to introduce a Bill into Parliament to establish

AN ASSISTANT DISPENSERS' QUALIFICATION.

It is not the intention of the Council to weaken in any way the status of the pharmacist, but it has to recognise that assistants are essential to the qualified man, and that some sort of regulation should exist to ensure that such assistants have had a reasonable amount of experience before they are recognised as capable of dispensing medicines for a pharmacist on the panel. (Hear, hear.) I have heard the fear expressed that the Bill will give statutory recognition to the unqualified; well, that depends upon one's definition of the term. It is certainly intended to recognise such of the lay public as may be able to satisfy the Council that they possess at least three years' practical experience in the dispensing of prescriptions, and have passed an approved examination, and such recognition is not only reasonable as well as politic, but in no wise gives a status to incompetence. The Council has had the advantage of the considered views of the Boards of Examiners on the subject, and is unlikely to do anything repugnant to those views or against the interests of registered chemists and druggists in general. With regard to

ORGANISATION,

if I had the eloquence or the staying powers of my friend the Chairman of the Local Associations Committee, I could let myself go on this subject. When I first joined the Council the Pharmaceutical Associations were few in number, and had no official recognition, though they rendered useful service both of a local and a general character. It was often said then that the Council had no practical sympathy with the local Associations, nor were the Associations very sympathetic with the Council. I can, from my own knowledge, testify that the Council twenty-five years ago was as desirous of assisting their country friends as they are to-day, but there was not the same opportunity of intercommunication as exists at present, nor was there the same degree of enthusiasm, desire for enlightenment, or the social opportunities for providing it. One ought not to forget the many visits which the late Mr. Carteighe and other Councillors paid to distant parts of the Kingdom, nor the many discussions which proved that the Council had a lively interest in all that concerned their non-Metropolitan *confrères*. I need not say much of what Mr. Carteighe and Mr. News-holme have done; suffice it for my purpose to say that to-day almost every county and county borough is covered by a well-organised Association, and each Association is federated to the Society and in close touch with the work at headquarters through the specially appointed officer, Mr. Woolcock. There are in Great Britain 230 such Associations, and it is the policy and pleasure of the Council to develop their influence and add to their efficiency. One experimental advance took place a fortnight ago, when a meeting of 250 pharmacists, delegated by the Associations of England, Scotland, and Wales, took place in London at the Society's invitation for the purpose of reviewing the work of the year and exchanging ideas on organisation matters. The gathering was most successful both in regard to what it accomplished and in regard to the defects it revealed, and the Council has acquired an amount of experience that will be of great service in further adapting the Society's machinery to the needs of registered chemists. It has been decided that

these general conventions shall be held annually in London, and there is little doubt that whatever is faulty in the present scheme of organisation will be gradually eliminated. (Hear, hear.) Perfection is, after all, only the extractive principle of error, and although the process of extraction may be long and difficult, it is worth the trouble. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

The recurrence of this annual general meeting reminds me, if any reminder were necessary, that I have nearly fulfilled

MY SECOND TERM OF OFFICE

as your President, and that the time has come when I may be allowed to retire. I cannot pretend that my years of office have been dull or unprofitable in regard to work. On the contrary, they have been years of exceptional activity, and I can assure you that at times the duties of my office have seemed bewildering, and the call upon my time rather exacting. I have, however, been blessed with fairly good health, which has enabled me to attend every Council-meeting—(loud applause)—and almost every committee, with numberless other functions undertaken on your behalf and for some pharmaceutical interest. It is impossible that I can have succeeded in all my undertakings, but I can assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I have done my work to the best of my ability—"Hear, hear," and applause—not for the sake of earning your good opinion, but in the hope of maintaining the usefulness of our great corporate body, as well as to keep up the dignity of the high office to which I was elected. (Hear, hear.) If I have succeeded in doing this without manifest failure, I may be excused for a moment of self-congratulation on the fact that a very ordinary pharmacist, with no extraordinary advantages, has been able to fill the presidential chair. This would have been impossible but for the active and loyal co-operation and assistance of all concerned. No conventional expressions of gratitude can convey to you the extent to which I am indebted, first of all to my colleagues of the Council, who have never failed to give me their whole-hearted assistance. When it has been possible to spare me exertion and consequent fatigue, they have done so, and in the conduct of the Council business I have never experienced a moment's unnecessary anxiety. To members, whether individual or in association, I can bear the same grateful testimony; while to the office staff, who, after all, bear the brunt and burden of the fray, I can never be sufficiently thankful. (Applause.) The amount of extra work which has fallen to their share during the last two years, without extra pay, should of itself earn the commendation of every member of the Society. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I am convinced that the years to come will be no less strenuous than those which have just passed away, that there is to be a new era, so far as the work of the Pharmaceutical Society is concerned, and from what I have learned during my term of office I know that the corporate body must always progress, so long as the record of its work is for the advancement of science and the safety and protection of the public. (Applause.) With these few words, Gentlemen, I have pleasure in moving "That the annual report and statement of accounts as published be received and adopted."

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. E. White) seconded the adoption of the report.

The Discussion.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON (Liverpool) opened the discussion by stating that he noticed one omission from the report. No reference had been made to the retirement of Dr. Symes, who had been on the Council for thirty-two years. (Hear, hear.) They in Liverpool regarded this as a decided grievance. An unofficial letter from the Liverpool Chemists' Association, expressing regret at Dr. Symes' retirement, was addressed to the Pharmaceutical Press. It was inserted in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* and in "The British and Colonial Druggist," and in each instance referred to in a little editorial. It was also sent to the "Pharmaceutical Journal," which, however, did not insert the letter in full, nor make any reference to it. Why this was so he did not know. They were told, and they felt, that that was their "Journal," but here was a

man who had worked on behalf of pharmacy for thirty-two years, who was venerated and beloved by all who knew or came into intimate contact with him, of whom no notice was taken in the "Journal." In all the circumstances he could not allow such an occasion as the present—he always regarded it as the Annual Pharmaceutical Derby Day—to pass without entering a protest against no due recognition being made of Dr. Symes's work. Mr. Robinson referred to the dinner that is to be given in honour of Dr. Symes on June 4, and then proceeded to complain that inadequate notice is given with regard to elections to vacancies on the Council. Notice ought to be sent out some weeks ahead intimating who are going to retire and who are not seeking re-election. That would give chemists time to look out for candidates. Mr. Robinson said, in conclusion: "We do not want a trade union, as has been suggested. The Pharmaceutical Society is the one body that should be sufficient for all we need. This Society can take up the commercial as well as the professional side of our business, and we have got brains, we have a splendid body of men who are capable of accomplishing any work that is needed in our interests. Steps should be taken to give effect to the motto of our President's county, 'For One and All.'" (Applause.)

A SCOTTISH VIEW.

Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE (Edinburgh) said that it has been a matter of custom for some years to use the annual meeting as an occasion for fault-finding, and having listened to the President's speech with great pleasure he availed himself of the opportunity to indulge in it. "This report," he said, "is like some of its predecessors: it is peculiar for what is not in it rather than for what is." (Laughter.) Referring to the lack of reference to Dr. Symes, he said that as an old colleague of Dr. Symes, he regarded him as one of the very few who are left who in days gone by had tried to raise pharmacy to the position of dignity for which it has a claim, and who have defended pharmacy in a way that it was never before defended. Proceeding, Mr. Mackenzie next dealt with finance. There are, he said, at least two items which call for special attention. On the expenditure he referred to two entries: "Taxes and insurance," 73*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, and "Rent, taxes, and insurance," 1,030*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* These, he suggested, should not be separate, and the amount paid for insurance should be indicated. He also asked whether the amount included a payment for six years' insurance right off, which counts as seven. He was glad the membership has increased. One of the best assets the Society can have is greater interest in its work on the part of pharmacists—a thing that we sadly lacked in days gone past. Then he touched upon the Shops Act and the dispensing tariff under the Insurance Act. "I hope," he said, "the time will come when we shall have influence enough to arouse all in whom we put our trust to do something in these connections for the benefit of the poorer members from Land's End to John o' Groats—not for London alone but for the whole of the country." The Shops Act he condemned as an undue interference with their rights and liberties. "And as for this iniquitous, contemptible Insurance Act that has been brought in," he went on, waxing indignant, "what has it done, what is it doing for the chemist? Dispensing under it reduces a respectable member of society to the position of what is termed a 'panel chemist.' Think of it and of what it means. In Scotland it means 'Prisoner at the Bar.' (Loud laughter.) The point is that it rouses the Scotsman's ire to the very core. (Renewed laughter, and ironical "Hear, hears.") Along with it all we hear sung 'Britons never shall be slaves,' but we have to slave for little pay." He described the Act as having reduced pharmacists to the position of being a badly paid and pretty generally needy class of the community. They were called upon to do work for a price that scavengers on the street would not take for it. ("Hear, hear," and loud laughter.) They were called upon to dispense prescriptions at about a farthing or a penny apiece. And yet they were qualified responsible men. If it so happened that they made a

mistake they might be called upon to pay a thousand pounds damages—all for the farthing or the penny. "We ought to rouse ourselves against treatment of this sort, for we have too long taken it lying down," was another of the speaker's passages which elicited exclamations of assent and dissent. Directing his attention next to the Shops Act, he pronounced it bad for the chemists and bad for the public whom they served. "What have we done to deserve this?" he inquired. "I dare not on a Wednesday afternoon in my place of business sell something that the baker or anyone else can sell for relieving the sufferings of humanity. I dare not sell a twopenny tin of ointment for relieving the pain of a child who has burnt himself." (Cries of "Yes" and "You are wrong.") Mr. Mackenzie, however, stuck to the point, and said: "We cannot supply medicines and shut our shops at the same time, and when we do sell medicine there is the inspector on the other side, who is liberally paid to watch." Concluding, he expressed the opinion that the Society could do much more than it is doing for the protection of pharmaceutical interests, and should not simply hoard up its money.

CAME TO PRAISE.

Mr. J. C. PENTNEY (London), the next speaker, started by declaring that he now discovered himself to have been under a misapprehension. At one time he thought that he was the indispensable critic of the Pharmaceutical Society. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) But his ideas in this regard are evidently all played out and dead. From the right and left of him had come many severe criticisms of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it seemed as if he had lost his situation. (Laughter.) When a man began to praise him he usually looked around to see what was coming, for he had his suspicions. "Notwithstanding that," Mr. Pentney continued, "and notwithstanding, perhaps, that this meeting may look upon me with some suspicion, I am going to praise the Pharmaceutical Society to-day. (Hear, hear.) I have therefore seized on an opportunity that my friend Mr. Currie would have only been too glad to have had, of acknowledging that the Pharmaceutical Society has helped on the federation of local Associations. My friend worked hard against very adverse circumstances, and he might have worked on to this very day. But I do not think he would have achieved what the Pharmaceutical Society has achieved if it had not been for the Insurance Act, about which the previous speaker had been so contemptuous. Chemists, in consequence, stand in a higher position to-day than they ever stood before. ("Hear, hear," and a voice, "Rot!") My friend says 'Rot!' I do not know the gentleman, because he is behind me, but the probability is that he is a better judge of that material than I am. (Laughter.) Under the Act it is provided that the chemist shall do the dispensing, and that, in my opinion, is a very great step forward. ("Hear, hear," and a voice, "And they do it for nothing.") My friend says they do it for nothing, but, as you all know, he is not correct in that matter. I do not say that we have got all we would like to have, but we shall never have all we would like to have in this world. We have made a very considerable step forward to get something substantial for chemists. That is a recognised fact. I know this, that some chemists have had some very material cheques to take." Continuing, Mr. Pentney said that the subject of the payment of cheques is the one which ought to have been taken up. He had himself written to the Chairman of the London Insurance Association, and also to the National Health Commissioners, to know why the cheques due to the panel chemists have not been paid long before, and why the full amount has not been paid. "I hope," he added, "that Mr. Woolcock, who sits basking in the sunshine of his success and of his prosperity, will insist that chemists must be paid in full—nothing more and nothing less." ("Hear, hear," and applause.) With reference to the Local Associations meeting, Mr. Pentney expressed the hope that on future occasions they would not have the same crowded condition of things that they had on the last. (Hear, hear.) Ever so many subjects were down for discussion that could not be discussed because of lack of time.

If the Society would, so to speak, put matters through a sieve, and put them in a more concrete form, the Federation meeting would be greatly to the advantage of pharmacists in general. He congratulated the Council on the increase in the membership, and said he hoped the time is soon coming when it will be made compulsory by law that every man who is registered shall become a member.

SPEAKS WELL OF INSURANCE DISPENSING.

Mr. J. T. BARRETT (London) said he had been connected with pharmacy for many years, and, although it had been his usual custom to come to the annual meetings, he had never heard a statement read to them so full of promise as the one to which they had listened. (Hear, hear.) Of course, they would never be in a condition when they would not have something to criticise. It seemed as if that day there were only one point criticised—that of the Insurance Act and Insurance dispensing. To him, the Insurance Act is the greatest curse that could exist. (Hear, hear.) "But I should like to go beyond that," he went on, "and ask the question whether the Insurance Act and whether Insurance dispensing is the greatest curse to the greatest number of pharmacists throughout Great Britain. I contend, and will contend, that Insurance dispensing is, as Mr. Pentney has stated, one of the grandest steps forward in the condition of pharmacy that has ever taken place in my time since I have been a chemist. Of course, the bonus is not great, but it is great enough to do good to those men who had never previously seen a prescription while they have been in business. Are many of the men who have been poor to be in a better position than ever before? (Cries of "Yes" and "No.") I say 'Yes' most distinctly. They are in a better position than they have ever been since they have had a business of their own. (Hear, hear.) In my own business, where I have been accustomed to do dispensing, I have lost one-third of the dispensing I used to do under the former condition of things—and why? Because of the fact that servants are on the panel, and all dispensing for the servants is done away with as far as their mistresses are concerned. They are not to pay for the insurance of their servants and pay for the prescriptions being made up as well. There are exceptions, of course." Proceeding, Mr. Barrett claimed that the excellence of the work done by the Council during the past twelve months accounted for the poorness of the attendance at the meeting. He said that it is with pharmacy as it is with other things. They would get plenty to attend the annual meeting when they are discontented. But when pharmacists are contented, and have plenty of work to do, they cannot find time to attend. In times gone by the appointment of an Organising Secretary had always been a bone of contention. He himself fought for that like grim death. But are any of them dissatisfied with the work the Organising Secretary has done? To-day the organisation is such as they have never dreamed of in the history of pharmacy. Their organisation is almost perfect, and their next step is to induce members of the local Associations to become members of the parent body as well. It was always difficult to drag guineas out of a man, but it was easier to do so when they have the strong arguments to show men that it is their duty to become members of the Society. (Hear, hear.)

DOES NOT LIKE THE SHOPS ACT.

Mr. H. H. LONG said it has been suggested that the pharmacist is in a better condition now than formerly. He emphatically declared that he is not. He is neither better off, nor is he a better professional man. True, they had got the dispensing under the Insurance Act, but his contention is that it is not worth having. It had been a nuisance to him for the past three months. Referring to the Shops Act, he remarked that he had hardly conceived it possible that an Act should have been passed making it illegal for anyone who paid rates and taxes to keep open his shop in order to supply one's customers with what they required. It is enough to make one's

blood boil. ("Hear, hear," and some laughter.) Why should one be compelled to refuse to sell a tooth-brush or anything else that one's customers immediately required? It is a hardship alike on the public and on the chemist. It is not equitable, fair, or just, and to take it lying down seemed to him unthinkable. In all his experience as a pharmacist he never knew of an occasion when stronger action on the part of the Council was called for. (Hear, hear.) They had an M.P. representing them who is paid 400*l.* a year. He was there supporting Lloyd George. They are all humbugs. (Laughter, and cries of "Oh! Oh!" and "Shame.")

The PRESIDENT: I would call you to a point of order. It has always been the rule to keep politics out of the Pharmaceutical Society. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) We do not want any member of Parliament called a "humbug" or anything else. (Applause.)

Mr. LONG continued to inveigh against the Shops Act, characterising it as monstrous and absurd. He would like to see the whole thing abolished. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. G. J. KNIGHT, the next speaker, suggested that the small attendance was due to the absence of the ladies. It might be that they are engaged on the suffragist movement.

The PRESIDENT: They are busy dispensing, Mr. Knight.

Mr. KNIGHT remarked that in any case in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom, although it always depends on the nature of the counsel. He hoped that in any legislation that might be contemplated in the future, the Council would be careful before doing anything. They had had a lot of gratuitous legislation lately, which from his point of view is very obnoxious, and it is a thing that should not be encouraged. Having urged that chemists should be exempted from the operation of the Shops Act, Mr. Knight passed on to comment on the Insurance Act. The position of the pharmacist under it he likened to the man who dropped a shilling and picked up a sixpence. He did nothing under it but what he lost on. Proceeding, he complained of the "outrageous manner in which poisons are being prescribed." Such things as Easton's syrup, instead of being sold in 1- or 2-oz. bottles, are ordered by panel doctors by 8 oz. at a time. This is a danger to the community. Only the previous day he heard of a case where a customer had taken in a ten days' supply in three days. There are some things done under the Insurance Act that are not in the interests of the community. With regard to future legislation, he hoped they would not be like the Gadarene swine and rush headlong down a steep place to their own destruction. (Applause.)

Mr. TERRY HOLLOWAY said that the attention of the Council might be directed to the state of the books in the Library. Two or three years ago he made a complaint on the matter, and suggested that as it is not one of the duties of the Librarian to dust the books, someone should be appointed to do that. The annual spring cleaning is not sufficient to preserve the unique collection of books in their Library. He suggested that the shelves should be altered so as to be less liable to catch the dust. The speaker then complained of the quality of the paper and post-cards provided for members in the writing-room.

Mr. N. H. MARTIN expressed pleasure at hearing that the Society is in a better position financially than formerly, and proceeded to say that everyone who became a qualified pharmacist ought to become a member. If this had been the principle followed at the very beginning pharmacy would have escaped many troubles. With reference to what had been said regarding Dr. Symes, there is no one who does not fully appreciate the splendid work that gentleman has accomplished as a member of the Council and of the various bodies connected with pharmacy on the professional as well as on the educational side. He had for many years worked with Dr. Symes as his colleague on the Council, and was therefore in a position to appreciate his labours.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

Mr. ALFRED WRIGHT said he had noticed one or two references to the suggestion that the Council should

approach the Government for a grant in aid of the Society's School. Hitherto the necessary money for the maintenance of the School had been taken from the funds of the Society, and he presumed that in the future the Society would be in a position to continue to do so. The money is better spent in this way than on organisation. His reason for asking for information on the point was that he was connected with an educational institution which had been practically brought to the verge of destruction by accepting a grant from the Government. They took a paltry grant of 250*l.* a year from the Government and were no longer masters in their own house. All sorts of demands were made upon them. If the Society accepted a similar grant they might practically have to pull down their present School and rebuild or remove to another site—all for the sake of 250*l.* a year. The Council, he thought, ought to look narrowly at the matter before accepting a Government grant. Another thing he noticed was that the Council is again tinkering with the "Journal." That publication appeared to him to be something like the British Army. For the past thirty years, under different administrations, it had been organised and reorganised until they had, so to speak, no army at all, and to him it appeared as if the "Journal" stood a fair chance of going in the same way. Thirty or forty years ago it was a good epitome of scientific work, but when he looked at it now it appeared but a catalogue of whist-drives and smoking-concerts. The paper is bad, the printing is indifferent, and the matter it contained is little worth reading.

A SANE OUTLOOK.

MR. W. PICKARD remarked that some of his friends are not satisfied with their position under the Insurance Act. He did not suppose that anything human would satisfy everybody. Dissatisfaction exists, but the Act has not been long in operation, and a little time must be given it for a fair trial. In the words of a celebrated man, they should "wait and see." Certain he was of this, that the past year had marked a great step forward in the progress of pharmacy. For the first time in the history of the Society they had official recognition of the chemist as a dispenser. It is only the beginning, and he thought that after a short experience of the Act, certainly in the course of a few years, the doctors would become so educated to the fact that the dispensing could be done better by the chemist that dispensing by doctors would be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. They all wished that the remuneration were greater, it is at present very small, but at the same time the scale is one which can be revised. It would not stand for ever, it is but an experiment. If after twelve months it is found not to be satisfactory then they could approach the Government and the authorities with the accumulated experience of twelve months' work, and request a revision. That he regarded as a more reasonable course to adopt than to condemn the Act right off. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Shops Act some of the previous speakers had expressed views in opposition to it in consequence, he feared, of their being under some misapprehension. (A voice: "None whatever.") According to his knowledge of the law chemists can, under the Act, supply medicines and articles urgently required for the relief of the sick and suffering at any time. (Hear, hear, and cries of "No.") That he believed to be the exact law on the matter, and so it is perfectly absurd to say that the Act does not permit them to do these things. That Act would permit a great deal of discussion, but it would all revolve round the point whether a majority or a minority is to rule. Many of them believed in having an afternoon to themselves every week. To have this free from business is a great boon to business men. (Hear, hear.) They desired some opportunity for rest and recreation, but the gratification of that desire is to a great extent frustrated by the action of many who refuse to fall into line with the majority and insisted on keeping their shops open, thus forcing to do the same many who would be very glad to close. As sensible men they could not agree that on this as on other matters the majority should rule. Personally he was strongly in favour of closing. Referring to the Benevolent Fund,

Mr. Pickard expressed regret that this year it showed a deficit. He suggested that it was time the assets were re-valued.

MR. WHITE REPLIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, replying to the discussion, said that what Mr. Pickard had said in answer to the criticisms on the Shops Act and Insurance Act relieved him of the necessity of replying to previous speakers. The reception accorded the remarks of Mr. Pickard and the other speakers showed that there is a very considerable body of opinion in support of the views they expressed. He had to assure members that the Council always does its best to reflect the opinions of chemists. Mr. Robinson had referred to Dr. Symes's retirement and to the omission of any reference to it, but he had to remind them that Mr. Newsholme, who had been President of the Society, was also retiring. He did not think Mr. Robinson ought to be unduly apprehensive that either gentleman would be allowed to separate from the Council without some recognition being made of their great services. At the June meeting of the Council the matter would be dealt with in its proper order. He did not mean to make any suggestion as to what form the recognition should take, but Mr. Robinson must not assume that it would not be dealt with at the proper place. That gentleman had also complained that insufficient notice is given as to runners in the field on whom to put their money. Personally, he thought that six weeks is long enough notice, but if they wished six months in which to get a starting-price they had only to revise their by-laws. If it is represented to the Council that six months' notice should be given, instead of six weeks, they would agree to it. Mr. Holloway's remarks about the Library would be communicated to the proper quarter, and the dust would be removed. (Laughter.) Mr. Wright had referred to the question of grants to the School. He would relieve his mind by saying that the difficulty he had mentioned is perfectly well known to the Council. Certain members of the Society represented to the Council that they had spent a great deal of money on education, and that the Board of Education is prepared to subsidise education of the sort at the public expense. Obviously it was the duty of the Council to see that they obtained a grant in aid of the School they carried on. He did not think there was any reason why they should not get a grant if they could obtain one. Mr. Wright might rest assured that the Council is perfectly well aware of the danger to which he had referred, and that they would not incur it. He confessed he did not know what to say about the "Journal." They had still a British Army, and would always have one. If they believed the Council was not capable of doing the right thing in this connection, they could in three years change its position. The Council is giving the matter their very serious attention as business men who conducted their businesses fairly successfully. They are always desirous of conducting the affairs of the Society successfully. (Applause.)

MR. MACKENZIE: Will you answer my question about the insurance?

The PRESIDENT: Last year seven years' insurance was paid. The SECRETARY also pointed out how much lower the figures are this year compared with last year.

AUDITORS ELECTED.

The PRESIDENT intimated that the ballot-box was on the table for the use of those members who had not yet sent in their voting-papers, and about half-a-dozen members came forward and deposited their papers in the box.

The Auditors—Messrs. I. Bourdas, G. B. Francis, C. Hodgkinson, F. H. Lescher, and J. C. Umney—were re-elected.

The list of scrutineers which the Secretary read out was approved by the meeting.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that the various registers were open for inspection, and was proceeding to adjourn the meeting till the following day, when Mr. J. P. GILMOUR (Glasgow) proposed, in an eloquent speech, a vote of thanks to the President. This was seconded by Mr. J. B. FRANCIS (Wrexham), supported by Mr. J. C. PENTNEY, and carried unanimously. The members then adjourned to the Examination Hall for refreshments.

Council Election.

The scrutineers did their work in record time, an improved system of recording the votes having been employed, which proved a great saver of time. At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon the President (Mr. C. B. Allen) took the chair in the Examination Hall, with Mr. F. Bascombe, chairman of the scrutineers, on his right. The President called on Mr. Bascombe to read the report of the scrutineers. This stated that 7,300 papers were sent out, and of these 3,438 were returned, but fifty-eight were disallowed, informal, or were received too late. The voting recorded was as follows:

White, E.	2,722
Gibson, W. H.	2,600
Gifford, R. L.	2,552
Currie, W. L.	2,540
Hagon, A.	2,387
Parry, L. M.	2,306
Cross, W. G.	1,916

Whitfield, G.	1,561
Barrett, J. T.	1,197
Wills, G. S. V.	974

The first seven were declared elected. Mr. Bascombe stated that there were 400 more papers issued this year than last year, but that there were also 400 less returned. A vote of thanks was given to the scrutineers on the proposal of the President, seconded by Mr. J. F. Harrington.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," p. 444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 7, 1913.)

"VITAL-PHOSPA," for medicinal chemicals (3), and goods (44); "MARQUESS," for all goods (47). By V. R. Wilks, 3 Clarendon Road, Belle Vue, West Hartlepool. 349,962, 349,961, 349,959.

"NATIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3), surgical instruments, etc. (11), and for food substances (42). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 350,150/241/242.

"LAXAMALT"; for medicines (3). By the British Diamalt Co., 11 and 13 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 349,494.

"KOLENE"; for liquid brilliantine (48). By Pannett & Neden, 210 Stewart's Road, Wandsworth Road, London, S.W. 349,862.

Shield device with monogram "U.D.C."; for perfumery, etc. (48). By United Drug Co., 114 Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 350,544.

"APPASSIONATA," "BARCAROLLE," and "NOCTURNE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Morny Frères, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W. 350,851/2/3.

"TRICHOBARRE"; for brushes and brooms (50). By G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 349,551.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 14, 1913.)

"WILLRED"; for animal-medicines (2). By the Williams Red Lotion Co., 67 Corbett Street, Smethwick. 349,795.

"SAVE THE HORSE," and claw holding disc with word "CONQUERS"; for veterinary chemicals (2). By Troy Chemical Co., 34 Commercial Avenue, Binghamton, New York, U.S.A. 350,764.

Picture of Greenwich Observatory; for chemicals (2). By the Molassine Co., Ltd., Tunnel Avenue, East Greenwich. 350,811.

"PYLITNA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By G. S. Mumford & Sons, 3 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 351,036.

"TETROPLAN"; for optical instruments (8). By Optische-Mechanische-Industrie-Anstalt Hugo Meyer & Co., 22 Biesnitzerstrasse, Görlitz, Germany. 350,660.

NOTES ON NOVELTIES

And Other Matters of Trade Interest.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL CHEMICALS.

Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted, particularise, in their advertisement in this issue, their various specialities used in agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary treatment. Many of these are in special demand at this season of the year.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 and 16 Coleman Street, London, have published the May issue of their Export Price List, which is an octavo production of 146 pages. It is prefaced with useful information in regard to conditions of supply, including particulars respecting deck cargo. The list is one which export buyers will find it advantageous to consult, and those who have not got a copy should write to the firm for one.

INSURANCE PRESCRIPTION PRICE-INDICATOR.

Maw's Page in our advertising columns announces this week how the chemist can easily end his troubles regarding pricing Insurance prescriptions. Their ingenious slide-rule covers any practical problem likely to arise in pricing ingredients of Insurance prescriptions, whether these are included in the tariff or not. No matter how difficult this may be, one simple setting of the scale solves it. The slide embodies suggestions made by us



to make it truly comprehensive and cover the anomalies of the tariff. Having used it in connection with Insurance-pricing problems, we can say it represents the acme of simplicity combined with mathematical accuracy. The price, 10s. 6d., is very reasonable, as each of the markings is made by hand. Our small illustration gives an idea of the slide-rule. Its cost will soon be saved to anyone who has many prescriptions to price, and we suggest it would be a good investment for each Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee. It is a necessity to those who wish to avoid disputes with Insurance Committees.

B. D. H. NOTES.

The photograph which we published last week of the motor-van of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, which took first prize at the Whit Monday Parade, did not show the complete vehicle, but here it is, taken in front of the company's offices in Graham Street:



It is a fine van. We notice that the company have concluded arrangements with the Post Office whereby all telegrams addressed to them "Tetradome Telew London," this being charged two words, will be written directly from the General Post Office into their "Urgent Order" Department, and they have issued a useful card and a four-page folder respecting the new telegraphic arrangements. They have also issued a May list of

Summer Specialities and a Formulary of Concentrated Mixtures suitable for Dispensing. The list can be obtained either with or without prices.

CHOX.

This is the name which Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., are giving to a new chocolate which they are introducing to chemists, as a line of goods which they can consistently handle and recommend to their customers, because they contain nutritive and tonic agents. Chox is called "the triple chocolate," and is made in oblong tablets, each wrapped in tin-foil and packed in dainty boxes, to retail at 2s. 6d. per box (protected price), costing the chemist 22s. per doz., so that the profit is good, and there ought to be quick sales, especially at this season when people begin to travel or feel faint with the heat—circumstances which call for Chox.

TECHNICAL CHEMICALS.

A wide range of chemicals used in special industries is supplied by Messrs. Fuerst Bros., 17 Philpot Lane, London, E.C., who enumerate the various chemicals in their advertisement in this issue. The firm's various agencies are also mentioned.

CLAUGHTON'S DENTIST'S CHAIR.

We have received a letter from Claughtons (Leeds), Ltd., whose dental chair is advertised in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1913, page 521. They have had such a large response to this advertisement that they have had some trouble to keep pace with the demand. They ask us to state that they are now putting down additional machinery, and this, with their increased staff, will enable them to despatch all orders with exemplary promptitude.

LISTER'S DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE.

We have received from the Galen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wilson Street, New Cross Road, London, S.E., a 3-yard box of this gauze, which contains 3 per cent. of Morson's double cyanide of mercury and zinc (referred to in a recent issue of the *C. & D.*). The gauze is folded in zigzag fashion, and comes out of the box easily and readily, so that a portion can be cut off without disturbing the remainder. The 3-yard box costs 8d., and the gauze is also packed in the same way in hermetically sealed actinic-glass jars of 6 yards at 1s. 6d. each.

THE PHYLACOGENS.

Under this name Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Beak Street, London, W., have introduced a series of prophylactic and curative remedies which are in the nature of vaccines, and which have met with a large measure of success in treatment for specific ailments. In this issue the firm give data of the cases treated—namely, 4,148—and of these 3,590 were cured, including rheumatism, erysipelas, gonorrhœa, pneumonia, and those indefinite ailments which change from day to day, and for which Mixed Infection Phylacogen is prescribed.

PERFUMERY RECORD.

The May issue of "The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," edited by Mr. John C. Umney, F.C.S., contains a continuation of his illustrated article entitled "Grasse Revisited," among the pictures being views of the factory of Vimard, Dhumez and Monschein, Vallauris, and others of the factory of Tombarel Frères, Grasse, with views of a rose field and the distilleries, besides portraits of many notable South of France perfumery manufacturers. The position of Vanilla is discussed editorially, and it is announced that some specimens of the Japanese peppermint-plant collected by Mr. J. Perez Henrique at Okayama are in all probability the Chinese form, *Mentha canadensis*, but further information is promised on the subject. The solubility of lemongrass oil and the influence of quality of lemon oil are mentioned, and in respect to lemon oil, which is very dear, it is stated that "many of the oils now met with in commerce in the United Kingdom are of a very inferior character, being low in citral, and obviously diluted plentifully with lemon terpene." A series of opinions in regard to the testing of essential oils is

another feature of the issue, and to this contributions are made by Messrs. E. F. Harrison and C. E. Sage as analysts; by Messrs. Holman Kingdon (Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.), John W. Hope (John Knight, Ltd.); Horace Barrett (J. & E. Atkinson); and C. Keith Denny (Cleaver & Sons, Ltd.), as consumers, besides Mr. Roland Doumin as a dealer.

CATHA EDULIS SPECIALITIES.

Some time ago a *C. & D.* representative, when visiting the establishment of W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., had the opportunity of watching experiments which were going on, whose purpose was to put into practice the observations of Professor Ralph Stockman, M.D., on *Catha Edulis*, the Abyssinian plant, whose properties as a sustaining and stimulating agent have for generations been recognised in certain tropical countries. The results of the experiments are exhibited in three new preparations. First, there is Catha-Cocoa Milk, which is substantially a breakfast cocoa, that requires boiling water only for its production, with sugar to taste. It is excellent. A good companion to it is Catha Milk and Glycerophosphates, which should suit those who do not care for cocoa, and who require a nerve-tonic as well as a stimulant. In this milk-powder is combined with Catha extract and calcium glycerophosphates, and a teaspoonful of it dissolved in water makes a beverage which is sustaining as well as stimulating. The public have a large appetite for such articles, and chemists should always be on the alert for something new to give them the variety the public want, such as these two new Martindale lines. Another preparation is Effervescent Phenolphthalein with Catha (a mild tonic laxative), and the extract of Catha is also put up in tablet form. For prices and further information we suggest inquiry to the above address.

LUBIN PERFUMERY.

The Parfumerie Lubin of Paris, whose London dépôt is Mr. Richard Pazery, Camomile Street Chambers, E.C., announce a system of special bonuses with opening orders for these perfumes. Eau de Lubin is a well-known toilet water; newer productions are Enigma, Myrtida, Sola Mia, and Kigriz perfumes. These are pictured in the advertisement in this issue.

"ASTINE" PREPARATIONS

are the latest additions to the toilet-aids so widely advertised by the Edwards' Harlene Co., 104 High Holborn, London, W.C. These have outers in the well-known Harlene style and colour, and comprise bath-water softener, talcum powder, toilet soap (box of three tablets), and shaving-stick. They are priced at the popular shilling, and represent high-class articles of distinctive type. They are illustrated in our advertisement columns. The chief interest to the chemist lies in the fact that the extensive advertising which is commencing will bring customers, and consequently there is need of having supplies to meet the demand.

PILM.

This is a name coined by the Strand Chemical Co., Ltd., 83 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., from the principal initial letters of their emulsion of Petroleum, Iodine, Lecithin, and Malt. The preparation in appearance and flavour resembles malt-extract, but from its composition it is obviously a more alternative, digestive, and nutritive preparation than malt-extract, and has grown widely into favour with medical practitioners for the treatment of adults as well as children. It is put up in 8-oz. bottles to retail at 2s. 9d., and the company will be glad to supply chemists and medical men with copies of their "Therapeutic Notes," which describes the properties of the constituent elements of Pilm and the indications for its prescription.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Under the title of "Blue Book of Safety Appliances," Messrs. Wallach Bros., Ltd., Royal London House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C., publish a list of safety appliances for use in unbreathable atmosphere and in industries where the workers need to be

protected from injurious vapours or dust. These consist of oxygen and other forms of respirators, safety helmets, face masks and protectors, eye-protectors, bottling gloves and gauntlets, asbestos garments, first-aid cases, carboy-stands, and fire extinguishers, ladders, and buckets. There are also several types of whitewashing-machines. Many of the articles mentioned in the list are such as chemists should be prepared to supply, and on this account the list should be kept for reference.

SCHIMMEL'S REPORT.

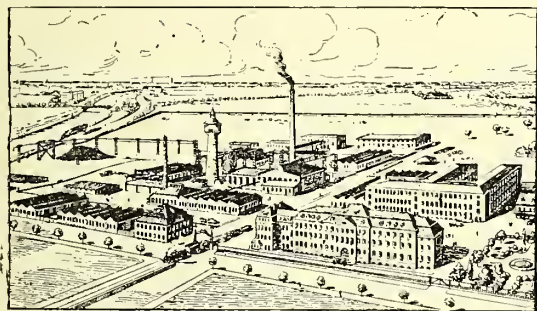
The Semi-Annual Report on Essential Oils, Perfumes, etc., published by Messrs. Schimmel & Co., changes its form and dress with the issue for April, it being "Welt-Format," No. IX. of Ostwald—viz., $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. This gives a printing page of $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$, and it means great economy of library space, while presenting to the authors greater freedom for treatment of the various subjects. As is customary the report comprises (1) Commercial Notes and Scientific Information on Essential Oils (90 pages); (2) A page of Novelties; (3) Notes on Chemical Preparations and Drugs ($9\frac{1}{2}$ pages); (4) Notes on Scientific Research in the Domain of the Essential Oils (32 pages). The report is bound in darker grey cardboard than has hitherto been used, and has a cloth back. It contains two plates done from photographs of Messrs. Schimmel's still-rooms, showing some recent apparatus, and the preface is devoted to a review of the world's commerce and finance, especially in their relation to the essential-oil industry. The report is recognised by experts in the commerce and technique of essential oils to be a mine of information, and judging from a glance through it in its new format it more than maintains its reputation. The London office of Messrs. Schimmel & Co. is 65 Crutched Friars, E.C.

LEMONADE CRYSTALS.

The proprietors of Hollamby's lemonade crystals, Heathfield, Sussex, offer to send a free sample bottle of this speciality to any chemist who applies. Terms of supply will be sent at the same time.

RIEDEL'S FACTORY.

The J. D. Riedel Co., of Berlin, and 13 and 14 Walbrook, London, E.C., have recently completed fine new works at Britz, Berlin, of which we give a bird's-eye view. Formerly the warehouses and offices of the company were at Gruenau and Gerichstrasse, but the large



increased business of the company required greater working space and better facilities, with the result that these handsome buildings were erected, and there is plenty of room for extension. It is interesting to note that the business was founded in 1770 as an *Apotheke* patronised by the French colony in Berlin, and remained in the hands of the Riedel family until 1905, when it was transformed into a limited company, managed by the grandchildren of the founder, Johann Daniel Riedel. He was an excellent chemist and took a leading part in the Berlin Society of Natural Science at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was succeeded by his son, Apotheker Gustav Riedel, who greatly extended the business, as also did his successor, Kommerzienrat Paul Riedel, since whose death the business has been managed by Kommerzienrat Fritz Riedel

and Herr Marc Fuchs. The company have a roll of 1,000 individuals.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

An alteration in the price of homoeopathic medicines is announced in the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Leath & Ross, 58 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. This takes effect from June 2.

CHEMISTS' PAPER.

Samples and prices of the various papers used by chemists can be had from Messrs. George Smythe & Son, Ltd., 45 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., who make this offer in their announcement in this number.

"ORLWARA" NAIL BRUSH.

At the present time Wanklyn's Patent "Orlwar" Nail Brush is seen in the lavatories of many hotels and clubs, and users appreciate the firm grip and effective detergent agency of the brush. This should reflect upon the sales of the brush, and any retailers who have inquiries and are not able to satisfy them should communicate with the manufacturer, Mr. H. A. Wanklyn, 17 Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Gabbett, P. C. *Manual for Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments*. 2nd edit. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 115. 1s. net. (John Wright & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.) [The chief use of this handbook is to point out the direction in which women's detachments may usefully turn their study and preparation for the care of the sick and wounded in time of war. The information is of a more specialised character than that given in books on first-aid or nursing. The equipment lists are very useful.]

Hewer, Mrs. J. Langton. *Our Baby: For Mothers and Nurses*. 14th edit. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. viii+192. (John Wright & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.) [This most useful book has reached its hundredth thousand, a circumstance solely due to the fact that it tells mothers and nurses exactly what they want to know in a straightforward way without exciting them.]

Shepherd, J. W. *Qualitative Determination of Organic Compounds*. $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 348. 6s. 6d. net. (Clive.) [A well-arranged text-book on qualitative practical organic chemistry. It is divided into two parts, the first containing the reactions of all the more important groups of organic substances in a convenient systematic form. Group reagents are specially dealt with. The second part is a classification of the main types of reaction among organic compounds, examples illustrated by equations being given. The appendices are (1) formulæ for reagents, (2) tabular index of substances with melting and boiling points, and (3) scale of melting and boiling points from 0° C. to 400° C. The book is one that can be thoroughly recommended for students' use.]

The Chemical Trade Directory of Chemical Manufacturers, Merchants, Brokers and Agents, and Makers of Chemical Plant in Great Britain and Ireland. 5th edit. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 460. 10s. net. (Davis Bros.) [The first part of this book is an alphabetical list of names and addresses extending to 272 pages. This is followed by a classified list of chemical and other products with the names of the makers of them; it occupies 159 pages. The third part (twenty pages) contains the Alkali Act, the Factory and Workshop Act (in abstract), and particulars from the Census of Production and Board of Trade Returns.]

Warwick, F. J., and Tunstall, A. C. *"First Aid" to the Injured and Sick: An Advanced Ambulance Handbook*. 8th edit. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 246. Paper cover, 1s.; leather, 2s. 6d. (John Wright & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.) [This book is the classic for ambulance classes, the present edition marking the sale of 70,000 copies. It covers the whole course, and has a large number (about three hundred) illustrations. Part 1 (about sixty pages) deals with the structure and functions of the human body, while Part 2 concerns bandaging and first-aid treatment. The book sells well in districts where ambulance classes are being organised, and a few of the books displayed on the counter will bring inquiries from people other than students.]

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary Scientific Meeting held at Burlington House, London, W.C., on May 15, attracted a moderate attendance. The President (Professor W. H. Perkin) announced that the Council proposes for election as Honorary and Foreign members Dr. D. P. Konovallon, of St. Petersburg, and Professor A. Werner, of Zürich. A statement from the Van 't Hoff Memorial Committee was read, announcing that 6,000l. had been received. It is proposed to erect a statue in Rotterdam and to devote the remainder of the money to a fund for original research.

The first paper, by Dr. T. M. Lowry and Mr. H. R. Courtman, continued their studies of dynamic isomerism, this, the fifteenth part, being concerned with

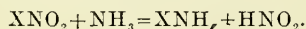
THE INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON ISOMERIC CHANGE.

The substances experimented upon were exposed in solution (usually 5 or 10 per cent.) in a water-jacketed silica tube to the scorching rays of a mercury lamp. The ultra-violet rays had no effect in accelerating the mutarotation of glucose, galactose, and maltose. Similarly, nitro-camphor was not affected by light from the mercury lamp or from a nickel-iron arc, although it is very sensitive to chemical catalysts, one part of pyridine in ten millions having an accelerating effect, while carbonyl chloride retards isomeric change, even for twenty-four days. Oxymethylene-camphor and tetrahydro- β -naphthylamine- α -methylene-camphor in alcohol or ethylene-chloride solution shows marked acceleration under the influence of ultra-violet light, but this returns to the normal when the lamp is removed. Light also stimulates the isomeric change of benzoyl-camphor in ethyl-chloride solution, but on taking away the lamp the change goes on at the accelerated rate. This last phenomenon is probably due to the action of light giving rise to a chemical catalyst, benzoic acid.

Professor A. W. Crossley then read two papers. One of these, by himself and Mr. W. R. Pratt, related to the presence of a

MOBILE NITRO-GROUP IN EACH OF THE TWO TRINITRO-*o*-XYLENES.

This showed that the action of alcoholic ammonia on these trinitro-*o*-xylenes is not one of reduction but a replacement of the mobile nitro-group:



The authors had also prepared a series of derivatives of primary and secondary amines. These are as a rule formed when rather more than the proper quantity of amine is added to the trinitro-*o*-xylene, suspended in sufficient alcohol to dissolve the latter. They are handsome yellow or orange substances. The mobile nitro-group must be *ortho*, and in some cases *para* also, to some other acid group. The first case is similar to trinitro-phenetidine. In tetra-nitroaniline, trinitrobenzene, and trinitrotoluene the mobile nitro-group is *para* and *ortho*, but in Meldola's compound, trinitro-acetamido-phenol, it is *ortho* to one and *meta* to another acid group.

The other paper, by Dr. Crossley and Mr. S. Smith, related to the synthesis of 4.5 dibromo-3-*o*-xynol. In a previous paper it had been suggested that the dibromo-xynol melting at 97° had the above constitution. Starting with *o*-xylene, bromination gave two dibromo derivatives, and the solid one on nitration and diazotising gave 4.5 dibromo-3-*o*-xynol, melting at 97° and identical with the body prepared previously.

There was a good discussion relating to the mobile nitro-group. Dr. Fluorschein called attention to its great reactivity, which was reduced by methyl groups.

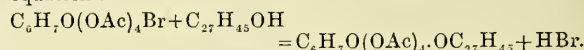
Dr. A. H. Salway then read a communication from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories on

THE SYNTHETICAL PREPARATION OF THE *d*-GLUCOSIDES OF SITOSTEROL,

cholesterol, and some fatty alcohols. This research arose out of the discovery in 1898 by Dr. Power and the author of ipuranol in *Ipomœa purpurea*. They themselves showed later that the statement that this substance is a

dihydric alcohol was incorrect, the substance being a glucoside of a phytosterol. The reason for the omission to examine the substance specifically for glucosidic properties was that in its isolation it had been subjected to treatment with alcoholic potash and heated frequently with hydrochloric acid without undergoing change. The insolubility of ipuranol protected it; but in the course of an investigation not yet published the substance dissolved in amyl alcohol had been converted into a phytosterol ($\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}$) and dextrose. Ipuranol is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, and it would not be surprising to find it composed of a mixture of phytosterols. For instance, Hesse considered that of Calabar bean as homogeneous, but it was shown to be a mixture of $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}$ and $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}$ (stigmasterol). Thus it is quite probable that the phytosterol isolated from ipuranol may be a mixture, and it is accordingly a matter of importance to synthesise these glucosides, starting with a homogeneous phytosterol, so that the properties of the artificial and natural products can be compared.

The starting-point in the investigation was sitosterol, because this could be readily obtained from the oil of wheat-germ. The oil was extracted from 112 lb. of wheat, saponified, and extracted with ether. The yield of sitosterol ($\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}$) was 130 grams. This, with Fischer's glucose reaction, using bromo-aceto-glucose in dry ethereal solution in the presence of silver oxide, was converted into a glucoside according to the following equation:



The synthetic sitosterol-*d*-glucoside was practically identical with ipuranol, and it is also almost certain that clytlianol and trifolianol are sitosterol-*d*-glucosides. The *d*-glucosides of cholesterol, myricyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, and ceryl alcohol, were also made. Ceryl-*d*-glucoside exists in two modifications, melting at 94° and 135°, but the nature of the difference the author was not able to state. They may be α and β glucosides, but the reaction almost always gave β -glucosides. It is not possible to test for the latter with emulsin, as the glucosides are insoluble in water. Myricyl alcohol only gave one *d*-glucoside, melting at 99°. When Fischer made the *d*-glucoside of cetyl alcohol he reported that it melted at from 78° to 135°. The author expected to find this was a mixture, but his product had exactly the same properties, and he had not been able to isolate two modifications.

The Chairman wondered whatever object plants have to make such substances.

Dr. Forster suggested that the author might find names which could be remembered, such as those indicating the number of carbon atoms.

Dr. Salway, in reply, said that those who understand the botany of the subject know that ipuranol contains the first syllables of *Ipomœa purpurea*. He had no wish to propagate these names, and suggested "phytosterolin" to cover the glucosides derived from the phytosterol $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}$.

Dr. Lowry appeared again, to read the last two papers, which gave the results of his investigation of

THE MEASUREMENT OF ROTATORY DISPERSION.

Thousands of measurements had been made with light other than sodium light. At first nine spectrum lines (Li, Cd, Hg) were used, but with the latest measurement only two were used as the result of being able to obtain a pure cadmium arc. For ordinary substances the rotatory dispersion is a simple rectangular hyperbola when the rotatory powers are plotted against the square of wave-lengths, the formula being

$$d = \frac{k}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_0^2}$$

A simpler way is to plot the reciprocal of the dispersion against the square wave-length, when the result is a straight line. The author said, with such a simple apparatus (requiring only a slit and direct-vision spectroscopy) there should be no difficulty in sorting out the dispersion and rotation factors.

In the ballot for the election of Fellows one pharmacist, Mr. T. H. Winstanley, of Wigan, was one of those chosen.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 22.

THE markets are almost featureless this week, and there is very little change to note in any section. Quinine in second-hands is a trifle firmer, with sellers reserved. Lemon oil continues to rise in Sicily, orange oil being unchanged, and bergamot tending easier. Hand-pressed lime oil is very scarce. Refined camphor is in rather more demand, and prices are harder. Cinchona at auction was mostly withdrawn, but where sold the unit was unchanged. Vanilla was fully firm at auction. Cod-liver oil is without business, and prospects for the growing opium crop are favourable, the market tending easier. Copper sulphate is steady. Resublimed pyrogallie acid has been advanced by one maker. Menthol is lower; shellac is dearer and turpentine steady. At the spice-auctions large supplies were offered, but only a small proportion sold. Cochin ginger and cinnamon were cheaper. Mace was firm to dearer, and nutmegs met with a brisk demand at steady rates. The principal changes were as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Gambier Lemon oil Lemon-peel Linseed oil Pyrogallie acid (resublimed) Shellac	Ergot Mace (W.I.). Quinine (sec. hands)	Bergamot oil Cinnamon Cod-liver oil Opium	Ammonia sulphate Ginger Menthol

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 22.—Weather in the Finmarken districts is now calm and cod-fishing has been resumed. Market for finest non-congealing Norwegian oil is quiet at 93s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The drug market is dull. Opium is 10c. per lb. lower at \$6.30 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Peppermint oil in tins has an easier tendency, but is quotably unaltered at \$2.80. Hydrastis is steady at \$3.90. Copaiba is quiet at 50c., and menthol is lower at \$6.80 per lb. Senega has advanced to 70c. Buchu is lower at \$1.35.

London Markets.

ALOES.—Ten packages Cape have arrived from Mossel Bay.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Retail sales of "Red Ship" brand have been made at 6s. 7d. on spot.

ANISEED.—Russian is offering at 23s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to good. Spanish is quoted 32s. 0d.

ANTIMONY.—China crude is quoted 13l. 2s. 6d. per ton on spot, and May-June 13l. 10s. c.i.f. English regulus is 31l. to 33l., and foreign 27l. to 31l. net.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 20 cases good Natal sold without reserve at 7½d.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Prices, which are easier, show a wide range, from 37 to 38 per cent. esters offering at 23s. 6d. c.i.f., while in other directions from 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. are quoted for this test.

A Palermo advice dated May 17 reports prices as unchanged, with little doing.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—With rather more inquiry, market is inclined to be firmer, the sales including 1-oz. Japanese tablets at 1s. 6d. spot; ½-oz. are scarce and held for 1s. 9d., while for ¼-oz. 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. has been paid, and 2½-lb. slabs are obtainable at 1s. 5½d.

CANARY-SEED is steady, with a small business doing in common Morocco at 90s. and good at 95s. per quarter.

CARAWAY-SEED is quiet at 25s. to 26s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CARBOLIC ACID has been tending downwards for some time past, the quotation for 40° ice-crystals in bulk being about 6d. per lb., and 1d. more for detached crystals.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—At auction 130 cases good loose selected were bought in at 41s., and 92 bales broken at 36s.; seven cases *Cassia buds* were bought in at 85s.

CINCHONA.—The bark shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of May amounted to 420,000 Amst. lb., against 432,000 Amst. lb. in 1912. At the London auction on Tuesday 941 packages were offered, but the bulk, comprising Java was withdrawn on account of the analyses not being received in time. The average unit was unchanged at 1½d. per lb. Of Java 534 bales offered and 22 sold, comprising Ledgeriana branch and chips at from 2½d. to 2¾d.; of East Indian 394 bales and 13 cases offered, of which 86 sold, including Officialis—bold mossy quill sold at 7d., stem chips and shavings 3¾d. to 3½d., hybrid stem chips 2¾d.; Succirubra—natural stem chips 2½d., spoke-shavings 3¾d., root 3½d. per lb. At the next Amsterdam bark-sale on June 12, 12,000 packages will be offered.

CINNAMON.—At auction seven bales Ceylon plantation sold without reserve, including common firsts at 7½d., seconds 6½d., thirds 5d., and fourths 4½d.; 15 bales Telli-cherry sold without reserve at 2½d. to 4d. for broken; 34 bags Ceylon chips sold at 1½d. for woody and dark.

CLOVES.—At auction 31 bales Zanzibar sold without reserve at 8½d. for damp, and 50 bales stems also sold without reserve at 2¾d. Privately spot holders of Zanzibar ask 9½d., the sales including 300 bales on spot at 9½d. for fair quality. During the week the sales include new crop for August-October shipment at 6½d. to 6¾d., and buyers; for June-August delivery there are buyers at 9½d.

COCAINE.—The makers' prices vary from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per oz. for hydrochloride according to quantity.

COCA-LEAVES.—At the Amsterdam auction to be held on June 12, 1,277 bales Java will be offered.

COPPER SULPHATE is steady at from 22l. 15s. to 22l. 17s. 6d. per ton for prompt and 22l. 15s. for May-June delivery, the latter position being firmer.

CORIANDER-SEED is steady at 13s. 6d. per cwt. for wormy Morocco and 15s. to 15s. 6d. for good sound.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Market conditions remain much as previously reported, there being an absence of business, quotations for best brands of new Norwegian oil being from 92s. to 95s. per barrel c.i.f., but an offer of 90s. would readily be cabled.

According to cabled statistics received from Norway, the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to May 17 was as follows:

Finmarken.

		Catch of Cod	Yield of e.l.o. (hect.)	Livers for Raw Oils (hect.)
1913	...	18,062,000	11,474	1,343
1912	...	19,460,000	14,137	14,400

Whole of Norway.

		Catch of Cod	Yield of e.l.o. (hect.)	Livers for Raw Oils (hect.)
1913	...	59,200,000	37,006	7,334
1912	...	81,900,000	61,348	21,821

The total export of cod-liver oil from Norway up to the end of April is 15,240 barrels, against 12,839 barrels at the corresponding period of 1912.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 19 that after the excellent results of the cod-fishing during the week (May 5 to 10) (more than eight million cod, which is the largest catch on record in Finmarken during one week, were caught), the week (May 11 to 17) proved to be a great disappointment, owing to the continuous stormy weather,

which made a regular fishing impossible. To-day's report give the following details for Finnmarken up to May 17:

	1911	1912	1913
Catch of cod (millions) ...	18.7	19.5	18.0
Yield of cod-liver oil (hect.) ...	12,500	14,100	11,500
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	4,400	14,400	1,350

Total for all Norwegian Cod-fisheries.

	1911	1912	1913
Catch of cod (millions) ...	53.4	81.9	59.2
Yield of cod-liver oil (hect.) ...	36,035	61,348	37,006
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	9,678	21,821	7,334

There is very little business being done, and the last quotation of 93s. 6d. is nominally maintained.

Another Norwegian correspondent writes on May 19 that the small increase during last week of 886 barrels in the production of cod-liver oil is due to the stormy weather in the north of Norway, which has hindered the fisheries. This brings the total production of oil to 31,900 barrels, compared with 52,879 barrels at the same time last year. The liver is still very lean, but fish in considerable quantities is reported all along the Finnmarken coast. With favourable weather a fair increase in the production of oil can still be counted upon. Prices are unchanged.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Very firm, especially for prompt delivery, which is scarce; 98 per cent. is 89s., and 95 per cent. 87s.

CUMIN-SEED sells slowly at 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. for common to good Morocco. Malta is offering at 32s. on the spot and at 27s. 6d. c.i.f. terms for shipment.

DEXTRIN is firm at 15s. 6d. per cwt. spot for Dutch and at 18s. to 19s. for German.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firm at 10s. per cwt. for Morocco.

GINGER.—At auction 761 bags and 142 cases Cochín and Calicut offered, and only 30 cases sold at the easier rate of 36s. for small C cut; unsorted native cut was bought in at 65s., and brown Calicut rough at 35s. Washed rough Cochín was bought in at 31s. to 32s., brown Calicut rough at 32s., bold at 40s., and D rough at 30s.; 115 bags limed Japanese were bought in at 23s., 100 bags small brown African at 26s.

IODINE.—The *Oronsa* has brought 139 casks from Antofagasta to Liverpool.

LEMON OIL is dearer in several quarters for prompt shipments, agents' quotations ranging from 13s. 6d. to 14s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f., according to brand, and new crop for January-April shipment is offered at 9s. 3d. to 10s. c.i.f.; spot holders ask from 13s. 10d. to 14s. 3d. for best brands. The demand for spring and summer lemons has been good this season at high prices, and contrary to expectation the large crop of late lemons will be exported in boxes. The market in Sicily has been excited of late owing to the anticipated reduction in the duty on lemons on entry into U.S.A.

A Palermo advice dated May 17 states that the development of the market, which was uncertain last week, took a sharp turn for the better, as several local operators were compelled to buy to cover immediate requirements, and had to pay the advance asked. Several consumers shrank from paying the advance straight away, and not all the business was put through. [The remainder of this report is devoted to rumours, for which we have not space.—EDITOR.]

LEMONGRASS OIL steady at from 3½d. to 4½d. per oz. on spot, according to grade and quantity, and to arrive from 3d. to 3½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LEMON-PEEL.—English hand-cut has been a gradually rising market for some time past, the current value being 2s. 6d. per lb.

LINSEED is quoted 50s. to 52s. 6d. per quarter for good clean quality.

LINSEED OIL is dearer at 25s. for pipes on spot and 25s. 3d. for barrels.

MACE was steady to 1d. dearer at auction, 69 packages West Indian selling at 2s. 5d. for good, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. for ordinary to fair, and 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. for broken.

MENTHOL is lower, Suzuki offering at 21s. 9d. per lb. on spot, and Kobayashi at 22s. 6d., the latter price having been paid for cases. Arrival business has been extremely quiet for several weeks past, with offers of May-June shipment at 24s. to 24s. 6d. c.i.f. Ten cases have arrived *via* Havre, also 65 cases peppermint oil.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian, of which 370 packages offered, sold briskly at steady rates, for sound small and medium, while defective were ¼d. cheaper.

OPIMUM.—The present outlook for the Turkey crop continues of a favourable character, a yield of 8,000 cases being anticipated should normal weather conditions prevail for the next six weeks. Meanwhile there is little doing, and prices are practically as last week. A Smyrna cable reports the sale of 30 cases at 17s. 9d. for 11 per cent., and the spot price of good druggists' is unchanged at 21s. Persian is firmly held, including 9 per cent. at 21s. on spot.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on May 9 reporting a very quiet market, with no inquiry whatever. Sellers, however, maintain their position, and although we are on the eve of a new crop they do not show the slightest wish to make progress. This more or less confirms dealers' pessimistic expectations of a small outturn, which, if otherwise, will not suit them to buy new crop later on at high figures if the yield were large. Certainly a protracted absence of demand will bring about a decline, but not a collapse, so we consider the future will continue at about present figures, with one or two shillings up or down, according to consumers' demands. We can only advise sales of two cases of extra and very selected extra quality, at 20s. for the former and 21s. for the latter. For a large demand sellers would accept 1s. per lb. less. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 2,384 cases, against 1,175 cases at same date last year.

ORANGE OIL is unchanged at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

A Palermo advice dated May 17 reports a very firm and unchanged market at 12s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. London.

PEPPER.—At auction the large supplies offered met with a slow sale; of 1,582 bags Tellicherry 158 sold at 5½d. for fair, being steady, and of 184 bags Ceylon offered 89 sold at 5½d. to 5½d. for fair heavy; 20 bags *long* were bought in at 40s. and 50 bags Singapore at 5½d. Privately sellers of fair Singapore quote 5½d. Of *white* pepper at auction 4 cases Tellicherry sold at 1s. 1½d. for fine bold, and small to good 1½d. to 1s.; and of 29 bags Ceylon 23 sold steadily at 9½d. for good small and 8d. for light shelly. Privately the market is quiet at 8½d. for fair Singapore and 9½d. for fair Muntok.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Japanese dementholised is quoted 6s. 3d. spot, possibly 6s. 1½d. for Kobayashi.

PIMENTO.—At auction 68 bags were bought in at 2½d.; privately 20s. 3d. c.i.f. has been paid for afloat.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Messrs. Schering announce that they have increased their prices for resublimed pyrogallac acid for combined contracts of 2,500 oz. to the following: 1-oz. bottles, 8s. 10½d. per lb.; 1-lb. tins, 6s.; 7-lb. tins, 5s. 6d. The prices for their crystals remain as before—viz., 1-oz. bottles, 5s. 11½d. per lb.; 1-lb. tins, 4s. 5½d.; 7-lb. tins, 4s. 4d.; 14-lb. tins, 4s. 3½d., all *net*. For smaller contracts and quantities, the following extra prices are charged: 1,000 oz. on contract over six months, 3d.; 500-oz. lots, 6d.; 100 1-oz. bottles, 9d. per lb., ex wharf London. The above advance in resublimed is 4½d. per lb., and other makers may follow.

QUILLAIA.—Fair average quality is quoted for June-July shipment at 27l. per ton c.i.f. Liverpool, and 30l. ex store; in London 31l. is quoted for whole and 35l. for crushed. The arrivals in Liverpool include 725 bales from Valparaiso.

QUININE.—At the moment there are few sellers from second-hands, and the tone is firmer at 10d. for the usual German brands on spot, and 9½d. for Java, with buyers at 9½d.; August delivery is quoted 10½d.

At the auction held at Amsterdam on May 16, 1,417½ kilos. quinine (B.P.) were bought in at fl.17.50 per kilo. The next auction will be held on June 6.

SARSAPARILLA.—The *Thames* has brought nine packages Native-Jamaica; also six packages from Panama.

SASSAFRAS OIL.—Somewhat lower quotations have been lately current for this oil in America. The quotation given last week was on "net c.i.f." terms, the spot value being from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

SENEGA.—Spot business has been done at 3s. net, and 3s. 2d. is asked.

SHELLAC rose sharply towards the end of last and the beginning of this week, with a fair spot business at from 82s. to 83s. for fair TN Orange, but subsequently the market turned dull, with further sales at 82s.; the value of AC Garnet is 76s. spot and 79s. c.i.f., while TN for May shipment is quoted 82s. c.i.f.

SOY has been in rather better demand at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per gal. in bond. The arrivals comprise 451 casks from Hong-Kong.

TARTARIC ACID.—Very steady, with a brisker demand, at the unaltered rates of 1s. 0¾d. for English and 1s. 0¼d. for foreign.

TURPENTINE has showed little variation from day to day, closing firm at 28s. 9d. for American on spot and 29s. for June-August.

VANILLA.—At auction on Friday 134 tins were offered, of which about 100 tins sold at firm rates; the bulk consisted of doubtful keeping quality. The prices paid were as follows: *Madagascar*, 82 tins sold, fair to good, 3½ to 7 in., 11s. to 12s. 6d.; mouldy, 7s.; poor flavour, 5 to 9 in., 7s. 6d. to 11s.; 4½ to 5½ in., 8s. to 8s. 6d. *Mauritius*, 14 tins offered, ten sold, fair to good, 4½ to 8 in., 11s. 6d. to 12s. *Seychelles*, 18 tins offered, three sold, fair to good, 3½ to 6½ in., 11s. to 12s.; 5½ in., 11s. *West Indian*, six tins offered, five sold, common partly mouldy, 4½ to 7½ in., 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

WAX (BEES) remains very scarce, full rates being asked; the sales in Liverpool including 18 packages Gambia at 7l. 16s. 3d. and Sierra Leone at 7l. 15s. per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market has now settled down to a more regular character after the holidays, and is on the whole of a satisfactory character, both as regards contract and miscellaneous requirements. Exports are good, and the Tyne market particularly finds a strong demand from the Baltic ports for main products. Prices are steady and well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is dull, and there is comparatively little doing either on prompt or forward. The present tendency of price is toward decline. London, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12l. 12s. 6d.; Leith, 13l. 2s. 6d.; Liverpool, 13l. 1s. 3d. to 13l. 2s. 6d.; and Hull, 13l. to 13l. 1s. 3d.

BENZOLS are steady with good demand. Present naked prices: 90 per cent., 1s. 1½d. and 50 per cent. 10d.; Nordin, 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 1d. and 10½d. respectively.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS are in good consumptive request, with values steadily maintained. Crystal alum, lump, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s., and ground, in bags, 6l. 5s. to 7l. per ton, free on rails Lancashire or Yorkshire or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton for ordinary strength, in casks, and with usual allowances for loose slabs and customary extras for higher concentrations. Aluminous cake, 50s. to 60s. per ton, and aluminous ferric, 52s. 6d. to 60s. per ton, according to quantity, quality, and destination. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 12l. 10s. to 13l. 10s. per ton, free on rails, in casks. Aluminate of soda, purest quality and high strength Al₂O₃, 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 12, 1913.

The New York drug-market presents a rather quiet appearance, despite the distinct improvement in the weather, which return to normal is generally relied upon to call forth a "seasonable" inquiry. Speculative demand continues in abeyance, mainly due to the influences of the tariff uncertainties on industries in general. While the proposed alteration of duties has not to any great extent affected directly the drug and chemical trade as a whole, the reduction or removal of duties from certain finished products has hit hard in several instances. The declaration of the Government that the reductions on chemical and manufactured products is desirable in order to sharpen the wits of the American producer is ingenious, and apparently sincere. It may be taken, however, that chemical and factory supervision in the manufacture of a product is a comparatively small charge, and the necessary talent can be obtained from this or other countries at its market value. The factor that counts most is the cost of labour, and so long as American statesmen cannot rectify conditions that make the price of bread twice what it is in other countries, the American chemical manufacturer always will be at a disadvantage. Under a fixed policy of either pro-

tection or free trade the producer would be in a position to decide exactly what he could or could not do; but when the duties on raw and finished articles are subject to alteration in a haphazard manner every few years, there can be little of that confidence in computing factors of economical production upon which all enterprise depends.

ACETATE OF LIME.—Practically all the available supplies are engaged for contract delivery, and the market remains firm at \$2.50 for grey. Acetone is somewhat easier as the result of vigorous competition among the producers, but quotations for jobbing lots are nominally unaltered at 16c. in drums.

ALOES.—There have been slight changes in the market for case Curaçao; supplies on spot are heavy, and prices are easy at 7c. for jobbing lots. The principal primary shippers continue to quote high for new crop, and local dealers are disinclined to contract meantime, in view of the weight of stocks on hand. Gourds are sluggish, and 7½c. can be done in single barrels.

BLOOD-ROOT is in plentiful supply in both spot and primary markets, and the price has declined to 8c.

BUCHU.—Supplies of short leaves are more than equal to the demand meantime, and in order to reduce their holdings local dealers are offering at a reduction to \$1.40, notwithstanding the increasing strength of the Cape market. The long variety is quoted at the same figure, but little business is passing.

CANADA BALSAM continues in short supply, and while demand has fallen off considerably, owing to the difficulty in replacing stocks, local dealers are holding for \$10. The Oregon variety is in fair request, and \$1.75 is asked.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Advices from the Coast are to the effect that, owing to the unfavourable weather conditions, the crop of new bark gathered so far has been poor, and that probably there will be difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies. The bulk of the old crop has been engaged on contract, and the market there is firm. On spot new bark is still quoted at 7½c. for car lots f.o.b. New York, with more matured goods at 8½c., or higher, according to grade and quantity.

COPAIBA.—Stocks of true C. & S. American of direct importation are limited, and the product is reported short in primary quarters. Prices are therefore well maintained at 50c., although the demand is rather quiet. The synthetic grade is available at 45c. as formerly. Considerable business has been done in Para at 50c.

GUARANA.—Owing to absence of arrivals on this market, stocks have become considerably reduced, and with the main supplies under close control the price is very firm at \$3.00, with rising tendency should the present demand increase.

HYDRASTIS is in slow demand, and with good supplies available prices are barely steady at the quoted range of \$3.90 to \$4.

IPECACUANHA is in better supply, and prices are steady at \$1.80 for Cartagena, \$1.90 for Rio.

MENTHOL is lower at \$7.15 as the result of easier primary markets and the desire of dealers to reduce their holdings in view of the proposed lower duty. Inquiry continues poor, and further price concessions are expected.

OPIUM is firmly held at \$6.40, with a good jobbing demand in progress. While it is not considered likely that the proposed increased tariff on the drug and its alkaloids will reduce consumption, the uncertainty regarding the date on which this will go into effect, coupled with the present declining tendency of the primary market, is acting as a check on speculative buying. (See Cable.)

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN) continues in routine demand, and prices are steady at \$2.80 for tin oil. Growers in Michigan and Indiana report weather conditions unfavourable for the output of a normal yield, but there is little concern displayed by local dealers. Bottled oil is quoted at \$3.30.

Bark and Quinine.

There has been some indignation among the Java cinchona-planters owing to the quinine agreement not yet having been signed, particularly as they believed the knotty points were apparently disposed of by cable several months ago. Mr. W. C. Loudon, the planters' delegate, has (as we reported in last week's issue) now returned to Java with counter-proposals from the quinine-makers. Mr. Loudon, it is pretty obvious, has been taking matters too quietly, as the quinine-makers, who several months ago accepted the Java planters' conditions *en bloc*, are now raising new objections. The position in Java is therefore regarded as very precarious, and it is possible that the whole agreement in contemplation may now fall through. Mr. Lovink, the Director of Agriculture of the Dutch Indies, who has been leading the movement in Java, is in Europe, likewise Mr. van Riemsdijk, both members of the Java Committee; whereas Mr. Abrahamson, the Secretary, has resigned his

position. The Java Committee is therefore much smaller and less influential than it was. It must also be pointed out that the huge stock of cinchona in Amsterdam is increasing month by month, the exports from Java to Europe so far this year (January to April) being 4,586,400 Amst. lb., against 3,245,000 Amst. lb. in 1912, or 1,341,000 lb. more. This stock is, of course, the planters' weak point, and influential members of the Java Committee have always doubted whether the attitude of the Amsterdam importers to continually withdraw their bark at the auctions if the quinine-makers did not pay the limit placed on it would pay in the long run. It looks as if the 1906 arrangement is being enacted once again. Those interested in the product will remember that a limit was also placed on the bark then, that the quinine-makers refused to purchase at the limit, and that the stocks accumulated. Eventually they got so unwieldy that the importers had to sell at an extremely low and profitless price. If the agreement does fall through, it will solely be in consequence of the policy followed by the Amsterdam importers and the mysterious attitude of the quinine-makers.

In the course of a recent circular on bark and quinine issued by a London firm of brokers it is stated: "It is a disappointment that we have again to report that, although negotiations are still going on between the Java planters and the quinine-makers, no definite agreement has been arrived at. In looking back at what has taken place during the last nine months, one cannot help feeling that it was unfortunate the matter was not settled up in July. On June 30 last the stocks of bark in first hands in Amsterdam were 18,800 packages; on March 31 this year they were 51,606 packages; while the visible supplies on June 30 were equivalent to 9,891,000 oz. quinine, now they are 14,579,000 oz. Values of bark and quinine are practically the same in April as they were in July. After the important meeting held in Batavia on July 20, 1912, it was reported that, 'although there still remain some points of difference to be settled, it is generally believed that an agreement will eventually be concluded.' . . . Apart from the accumulated stocks of bark in first hands in Amsterdam, the present position is not so very unfavourable; there has been a large increase in the exports of quinine salts from Germany, and though the shipments of bark from Java to date are in excess of last year, yet they are about the same as in 1911 and 1910. Makers have bought much less bark at the Amsterdam sales than usual, so their stocks must be very low."

Quicksilver.

Although the chief importers' price, or the so-called official quotation, for quicksilver has remained for some considerable time past pegged at 7*l.* 10*s.* per bottle, the average price for April worked out at 7*l.* 2*s.*, which is the lowest recorded for several years, comparing with 8*l.* 6*s.*, 8*l.* 16*s.*, and 9*l.* per bottle respectively for the corresponding month of 1912, 1911, and 1910. Actual business in the open market, relating chiefly to second-hand parcels, has taken place pretty freely of late on the basis of 7*l.* 1*s.* per bottle, or 9*s.* discount compared with the first-hand quotation, and there appears to be a good trade demand on that basis; while Italian quicksilver has even been secured at 7*l.* per bottle. The general impression naturally is that the Baron's quotation is purely nominal—in fact, rather artificial. There is, however, but little doubt that the policy of the leading importers is to market a certain quantity every month; but the transactions, where they apply to several thousand bottles, are apparently done at well below the official rates to regular customers, although dealers who are short, and have occasionally to resort to the chief holders, probably have to pay the official price. The April imports were exceptionally heavy at 15,338 bottles, or well in excess of the total for the first three months, the figures for January being only 817 bottles, February 10,591, and March 1,663 bottles; while the aggregate for the four months amounts to 28,409 bottles, against 31,230 bottles in 1912, 23,101 in 1911, and 22,993 bottles in 1910. The receipts from Spain during the spring are usually heavy, so that no particular significance need be attached to them. While there is no doubt that the general market is still largely controlled by those who have handled the Spanish output for decades past, it is not unreasonably inferred that the wide margin between the so-called official quotation and the prices ruling in the open market is partly due to the growing importance of outside supplies. The Italian output has been steadily increasing of late years, and competition on this account has made itself felt to an extent which tends to weaken the control of the market by the leading interests. It is understood that there has been some recovery in the American output during 1912, after the persistent falling-off experienced for several years previously. As it is, however, the American market is still dependent to some extent upon European supplies.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Lavement Machine.

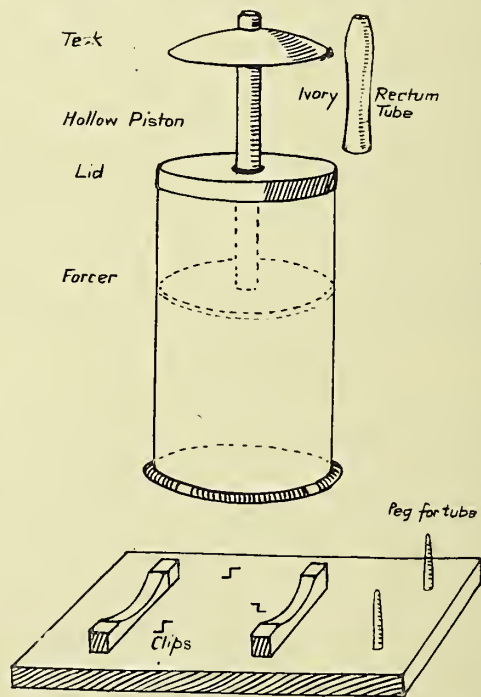
SIR,—In the reproduction of old shop handbills in your Winter Issue, January 25, p. 158, there was a reference to "Lavements," and you asked, What were they? I have recently had the opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with a curious machine for this purpose, and as it is undoubtedly interesting I send you herewith a sketch of same and directions for use, as printed and pasted on the bottom of the box containing the machine. The lengthening tube is apparently missing; otherwise the machine is in very good condition, and beautifully made. I cannot suggest a date for it, but Dr. Williams, of Richmond, York (in whose surgery this is but one of many very interesting curiosities) to whose courtesy I am indebted for these details, tells me that the practice, which he has conducted for over forty years, has been established and continuously carried on in the same premises for at least 200 years. Among other things there are scores of the old Delft apothecary syrup-jars and conserve-pots, slabs, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Brooklands, Gosforth.

C. P. HESELTON.

[We append the directions and reproduce Mr. Heselton's sketches, including one of the wooden boards, which fits



with the apparatus in a mahogany box. The curved blocks are for the support of the cylinder lying on its side—the two pegs take each an ivory rectal tube; and there are three brass clips, which in use grip the base of the cylinder to give the necessary steadiness. The directions are as follows:

This machine, in respect of simplicity of construction, facility of use, cleanliness, and durability, far surpasses any former invention. The body of the machine, containing a pint, is formed of plated metal, the piston of wood, and the force of pewter; so that any ill effects from injurious materials are avoided. Another essential property attending it is that the injection (be the quantity what it may) will be received into the body without the least intervention of air, by gently pressing the force down upon the fluid till it appears on the top of the piston, and then the ivory pipe is fixed upon it, previous to its introduction into the rectum. The method of persons using it themselves is simply this. The machine, fixed to its bottom to give it steadiness, must be placed upon a chair or stool, the fluid poured into the cylinder, and the piston (which had been previously withdrawn) adjusted to it as directed above; then seating themselves gently upon it introduce the ivory pipe into the rectum (which is prevented from doing injury by the circular top at its base), when the weight of the body, by lowering the piston, will cause the fluid to ascend. If administered by another, the lengthening tube will be found particularly convenient, and its application thus: After filling and adjusting the machine the tube with the ivory pipe attached is introduced under the bed-clothes, the assistant holding the cylinder in an inclined direction, with the right hand at the bottom and the left hand on the circular top; then, pressing it forward, the contents will be effectually discharged. After use the machine should be wiped dry and the leather part of the force pumped with oil, to preserve it air-tight. Sold wholesale and retail at their warehouse, No. 67 St. James' Street, near the Palace, London.

Such old-fashioned appliances help to show the younger generation of chemists how much humanity owes to the utilisation of indiarubber.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*

Insurance Dispensing.

SIR,—May I be allowed, as one who spent a good many years in pharmacy before qualifying for medicine, to give one or two friendly hints to some of the chemists who are dispensing under the Insurance Act as to the greater need of detail in the instructions on the label?

My chief grumble is the frequency with which medicine is sent out with a direction that does not tally with the marks on the bottle. The intelligence of the average insured person is not of a very high order in matters of pharmacy. The direction on the bottle is frequently not read at all. His usual way of taking a dose of medicine is to place his thumb against the mark and to swallow just so much straight out of the bottle. A "tablespoonful" means very little to him. More often than not he has no tablespoon, and if he has, the Council schools have omitted to teach him the nomenclature of spoons. I realised this very soon after I came to practise in a working-class neighbourhood, consequently my labels have always been printed "A dose as marked on the bottle, etc." It does away with all sort of doubt. The mark on the bottle is the guide to the dosage; for practical purposes the bottles are sufficiently correctly marked, but a bottle had better have no mark than a mark which is not in accordance with the direction. I am frequently asking patients how it is they have got through their medicine so quickly; and though sometimes it proves to be the fault of the patient, who is in a hurry to get well, more often I hear "I took a dose every four hours." Now, when harmless drugs are ordered this is not a matter of very great consequence, but when one sees a prescription containing tr. opii sent out in an ℥viij. six-marked bottle when a tablespoonful dose was ordered, small wonder that the patient complained that he could scarcely keep his eyes open. Worse things than this might easily happen. If a properly marked bottle be not at hand, would it not be better to put up the medicine in a plain one? And a gentle hint printed on the label to the effect that "the medicine should be carefully measured" would not be out of place.

Then I would ask for a more liberal application of the "Shake the bottle" label. I prescribed a mixture of acetyl-salicylic acid recently. The patient brought the mixture to me to know if it was right, as "he had shook it, and shook it, but the darned stuff wouldn't melt; but after a bit he had let it settle and had managed to pour off about three parts of the bottle clear." Of course, the average intelligence would have taken it for granted that it should be "shook," but, as I have said before, the intelligence of these people has to be allowed for, and in this case it would have been assisted by a "Shake the bottle" label.

It will be argued that the present system of turning

out medicine is an improvement on what has gone before. It may be, and it was intended that it should be, and it is being, or at the advent of the millennium will be, paid for on this understanding, so that the least one has a right to expect is that the position shall be justified; that is, if the chemist sincerely desires to retain the dispensing in his own hands. These things I have spoken of are little things, but the science of Pharmacy is made up of little things; and when we have optical evidence of these deficiencies of detail on the outside of the bottle (the superimposition of labels is another of them), is not one justified in having a tiny suspicion of that part of the business which is not quite so evident to the eye?—Yours, etc.,

Peckham, May 15. ALFRED F. HEALD.

"Notes on Essential Oils."

SIR,—In his letter under this heading Mr. W. Naumann refers to differences obtained in estimating citral by the hydroxylamine method. In this method the second end-point, where methyl orange is used as indicator, is not at all sharp when it is a question of the change of colour of the whole contents of the flask; but if the methyl orange is used as an external indicator (as recommended by Bennett), and "spotted" on a tile both for the blank and the sample, it is then possible to get a very good end-point, and no differences should arise in estimations carried out by different chemists.

Yours faithfully,

M. S. SALAMON,
W. M. SEABER.

Eucalyptus Citriodora and Backhousia Citriodora.

SIR,—My previous letters on Queensland products have been sufficiently interesting to your readers to warrant a continuance of them. The oil of *Eucalyptus Citriodora* now coming forward from the young leaves is of peculiarly fine flavour. Owing to the abnormal rains which have fallen during the summer months in the central districts of Queensland, it has been impossible to collect leaves in any quantity, hence distillers have a lot of orders on hand which they have found impossible to fill. Some oil of *Backhousia Citriodora* is also coming forward, but there is still a great scarcity of labour for collecting leaves. A peculiar feature of the present season is the comparative scarcity of leaves but the abnormally large amount of fruit on both these trees. Fair stocks of seeds are now held in Brisbane for market purposes, and some will probably find their way to the London market. It is a rare occurrence for both the above trees to fruit so freely, and as the oils occupy so favourable a position on the market, the opportunity should not be overlooked to secure supplies for propagation in countries where labour conditions are more favourable for the production of oils than in Queensland. With regard to the oil of *Eucalyptus Citriodora*, I find that all samples I have recently examined are soluble in 70-per-cent. alcohol, in the proportion of one volume of oil in two or more of the alcohol.

I am, yours faithfully,

Brisbane, April 11.

R. C. COWLEY.

Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—The poor apothecaries' assistant must appear to the layman an object for pity; if so, all credit to him for so much help: it represents more than he gets from such correspondents as wrote in your last issue. The dispensing which the chemists have fought to have under the Act is just the work that has been done by doctors, apothecaries' assistants, and others in the past, and chemists and druggists had no more right to be employed to do the work before the Act than the person who could only boast of a few days' experience. I pitied chemists when they feared that the dispensing would not come their way, and they got the work at last by their profoundly secret tactics; and such is the way of the dog that growls at the smaller one from whom he takes the bone on any attempt to regain possession. They have indirectly stolen the work of the apothecaries' assistant that the Act professes to preserve by the prevention of the apothecary on the panel having his medicines dispensed by the assistant

whom he employs. Much can be said in favour of registering many apothecaries' assistants as chemists and druggists without examination, seeing that long experience in dispensing and the passing of practical tests stands to their credit, and that they are in danger of losing their employment through the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society—the Society, mark you, which now anticipates providing a dispensers' qualification. Surely this admits that the public require that their medicines be dispensed by a person of some qualification, and not by one who requires supervision. Should the Government pass the Pharmaceutical Society's Dispensers Bill, it will go a long way towards proving that the present conditions are not efficient; and it will be the grossest unfairness to supplant a person already well fitted for the purposes of the Act as a dispenser. While the Bill was in Parliament much was said by the chemists about their rights to dispensing, and now the apothecaries' assistants must not dare to protect their own rights. What could have been wrong with the apothecaries' assistant that the Government did not admit him as a qualified dispenser under the Act, instead of providing that the chemist could employ whom he pleases and who has studiously evaded the three years' man, and, much more so, the apothecaries' assistant who has passed a test quite equal to the needs of the Act and of the public? Why should not the apothecaries' assistants have an additional value bestowed upon them by the Insurance Act (it being a Government measure) equally as much as the pharmacist, who has now a special status as a dispenser (whether in business for himself or not)? To preserve the rights and privileges of the apothecaries' assistant (Sec. 15, 5, iv.) is impossible, in face of the fact that medical men qualified by the Society of Apothecaries are prohibited from supplying medicines, as also are other doctors and institutions who have elected to appoint apothecaries' assistants as their dispensers, and who will have less need in future to employ such assistants. Personally, being very adversely affected by the Act in my appointment, I trust that my letter will induce a kinder feeling toward myself and others on the part of your correspondents, who, I expect, are, like myself, dependent on earnings or takings for our very existence.

Yours faithfully,

Croydon, May 10.

GEORGE REED.

Chemist and Druggist (80/27) says: "Quercus" hits his own target with admirable precision. His point is that those assistants to apothecaries who possess sufficient skill and knowledge should be registered as Chemists and Druggists by the Pharmaceutical Society, but he does not tell us what steps he proposes to take to demonstrate that he has that skill which is likely to satisfy the examiners.

D. Cavey (Launceston) considers that our article entitled "A Dental Diatribe" is an exact analogy to the present situation of apothecaries' assistants and chemists, with this difference: an apothecaries' assistant is qualified by examination to compound and dispense medicines for apothecaries, but the large majority of chemists have not the least legal qualification, by examination or otherwise, to act as dentists.

[We have other letters on this subject, which we hope to dispose of next week.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

The Deficiency of Oxygen

in the atmosphere implies an excess of carbon dioxide, and since the variation in the proportion of nitrogen is of no account, it really does not matter, when we are poisoned in a closed bedroom, whether we blame the deficiency of oxygen or the excess of CO₂. I am not ignorant of the latest theories on the subject as propounded by Dr. Leonard Hill and others, but however accurately the laboratory

findings may be observed and recorded, these do not, unfortunately, fit in with the broad facts of daily life. With all respect to these workers, and also to your courteous correspondent, Mr. Steel, oxygen and CO₂ are the two factors mainly concerned; if they are not, how can the headache and general malaise produced when I sleep in a closed bedroom, which are never present when door and windows are left open, be accounted for? The want of fresh air is the cause of the headache, and if fresh paint absorbs oxygen in addition to that used up by the body, it is reasonable to assume that this explains to some extent the illness caused by paint. Professor Baly may be quite correct about the unsaturated aldehydes, though, if I remember aright, he has some original ideas regarding the volatility of lead and its effect as an agent in illness; but these views do not affect my contention that fresh paint does deprive air of its oxygen, and in this way tends to produce the symptoms referred to.—*Xrayser II.*

Pharmacy in Natal.

To many of your readers who are qualified assistants it will doubtless be interesting to have information as to the condition of our profession in Natal. The standard wage in the Colony is 18*l.* a month, rising to 20*l.* a month in the third year. The cost of living is about 6*l.* per month, and clothing is about 25 per cent. dearer than at home. In Durban the hours are slightly longer than in the country, where I am at present. I have a forty-eight-hour working week, with a weekly half-holiday on Saturday afternoon and two hours' Sunday duty every alternate Sunday. In town (Durban) the working week is about fifty-four or fifty-six hours, with about four hours' Sunday duty. The climate is somewhat trying from December to April with the heat, the thermometer standing at from 85° to 100° F. in the shade in the hotter part of the day; but from May to August the weather is said to be perfect, though that period I have yet to experience. Much of the business in a country district is with natives or "coolies" from "India's coral strand," and in dealing with them one has to use a mongrel dialect called "Kitchen-Kafir," a mixture of English, Dutch, and Zulu, which one soon picks up, though the jabbering is rather disconcerting to a newcomer. The curse of business with the white population is credit, nearly all their purchases being "booked," as even the working man here has a monthly wage, which he often spends before it is earned, leaving his chemist's account to be paid at the Greek Calends. Altogether it is more pleasant to work here than at home, though, of course, one misses many comforts he would have in Old England. The chief things I miss are the drama, the better-class concerts, and lectures on scientific subjects.—*Angus* (57/16).

Insurance Dispensing Queries.

Subscriber (76/6) asks the charge for syrup. glycerophosph. co. 3iss. and elixir atoxyl 3iss., costing 1*s.* 10*d.* and 5*s.* per lb. respectively. [3*d.* and 7*d.* Note that to arrive at the ounce rate the divisor for the syrup is 9, and for the elixir 12.]

Country Chemist (65/18) asks if a mixture containing pulv. tragac. can be charged as an emulsion. He says the local Committee has disallowed it. [Many such mixtures are suspensions, and not true emulsions, but in any case the Insurance Committee's decision is final until the local Pharmaceutical Committee persuades them otherwise.]

R. W. (80/47) asks the price for pil. creosoti mj. and mij. [Charge for creosote, plus dispensing-fee if pills are made extemporaneously. If supplied from stock, add a third to cost, and make a dispensing-charge in addition. Pil. hydrarg. gr. j. does not carry a dispensing-fee, because no strength is specified in the tariff; but tab. hyd. c. cret. gr. j. does, as the tariff tablet is 3 grains.]

APENTA WATER.—A *Bristol Subscriber* (82/59) asks if a medical man may prescribe Apenta Water for an insured person, and, if so, on an ordinary or special form, and what should the dispensing-charge be? [The doctor may prescribe the water, which is a recognised medicinal agent ordinarily prescribed in practice, and the terms of the Act, Regulations, and Commissioners' explanation to medical practitioners cover the article. The Pharmaceutical Standing Committee on Insurance says: "As to proprietary articles, price in accordance with the rules on page 1 of the Tariff, plus the appropriate dispensing-fee in accordance with the scale on page 14." It is difficult to apply this to Apenta Water, which is a natural product and not a preparation, and in the circumstances we consider the fairest course is to charge the Insurance Committee the ordinary booking price for Apenta Water.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

Rojam (70/13) purchases a very fine INSECT-POWDER, but, in spite of this, sometimes receives complaints as to its efficiency compared with some others on the market. He asks if it is customary to make additions to the powder to make it more active, and, if so, of what they consist. [Admixture is not usual; it is the volatile principle which stupefies the insects, the variable nature and number of which account for the complaints in the case of first-class powders.]

Rhei (72/66).—MEDICAL MISSION HOSPITALS in India rarely employ English chemists as dispensers. You should write to the headquarters of such missions for information.

C. F. S. (72/5).—It is undesirable to write to the *C. & D.* Office on one sheet of paper on several subjects which may be for as many departments in the office. Your query in regard to liniments was printed in our issue of May 3, and appears to have created no interest, for we have received no replies. Why not examine the British Pharmacopœia yourself, and classify the liniments in accordance with what you find therein? There is no book published on business knowledge which meets the requirements of the Fairchild Scholarship syllabus. The object of the trustees and examiners is to draw upon the actual business experience of the candidates, book knowledge of business being as a rule bad.

J. B. (73/64).—DOG-TONIC.—Our correspondent has given the following to a dog, and it has only caused it to vomit:

Linseed oil ...	1 pint
Balsam of sulphur ...	1 oz.
Oil of sassafras ...	2 oz.

This seems to us a horrible combination to give to any living being; it would upset any stomach, and many dogs are very delicate in that region. We are not told what dose was given, but we expect that the oil of sassafras should be 2 drachms: with that proportion 5 drops of the mixture is a sufficient dose for an English terrier.

F. H. (63/40).—CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM is curable more by will-power than by drugs. As to the latter, it is found that strychnine has a good effect upon dipsomaniacs, and in conjunction with atropine is now recognised to be sound treatment by medical specialists who have charge of such patients. A mixture of the fluid extracts of ipecacuanha and viburnum prunifolium is sometimes employed for female inebriates who are apt to be specially excitable at their menstrual periods. It is usual to begin with $\frac{30}{100}$ gr. of strychnine and $\frac{120}{100}$ gr. of atropine sulphate, increasing the former to $\frac{30}{100}$ gr. and the latter to not more than $\frac{30}{100}$ gr. three or four times daily. For further particulars and formulæ see "Pharmaceutical Formulæ."

Castor (81/66).—"HORSE CASTOR.—An excrescence of musky odour on the forelegs of horses."—*Chemists' Dictionary of Synonyms*, p. 123. (A copy of it on your desk would be useful to you.)

Bateno (81/24) has not sent his name and address.

J. A. B. (67/12).—SOLUTION OF FERRI ET AMMON. CIT. which has become gelatinous should be thrown away.

F. P. (58/31).—SKIN-CREAMS.—The following are recent issues of the *C. & D.* in which you will find recipes for skin-cream of the type you require: April 12, 1913, index folio 574; April 22, 1911, index folio 592; October 4, 1911, index folio 594. The numbers for April 1909, which contained a series of four articles on skin-creams, are out of print, but there is a special chapter on the subject in the latest edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulæ."

P. S. (Brussels) (57/66).—METRIC EQUIVALENTS.—We cannot find any ready-made table of metric equivalents to British weights for use at a personal weighing-machine. It would not take long to compile a table for your own use, bearing in mind that a British pound-weight is 453.59 grams (1 kilo.=2 lb. 3 oz. 119.8 grains), and that 14 lb. make a stone, in which denomination body-weight is generally expressed in British weights.

K. W. (Brussels) (69/30).—TOOTH-PASTE.—Make a stock paste as follows:

Pulv. aluminis ust. ...	3ij.
Pulv. potassii bitart. ...	3iv.
Cretæ præcipitatæ ...	3iv.
Mellis ...	1b. ij.
Glycerini ...	3viiij.

Mix together in a large basin or jar, place in a water-bath, and heat for two hours or so until effervescence ceases, then add to and rub well up with the following:

Pulv. cocci cacti ...	3ij.
Pulv. nucis arecæ ...	3ss.
Potassii carbonatis ...	3j.
Pulv. lapidis pumic. lævig. ...	3viiij.
Pulv. iridis ...	3xvj.

Half fill suitable jars with the paste, and set aside for several days, until the colour changes from a dirty purple to a deep carmine, and signs of escaping gas cease. The paste may be kept so until it has to be potted, when it is prepared by rubbing each pound of it well in a mortar with an ounce of glycerin and half an ounce of the following

Tooth-paste Perfume.

Ol. rosæ ...	3j.
Ol. cinnamomi ...	3ij.
Ol. caryophylli ...	3ix.
Ol. limonis ...	3viiij.
Ess. vanillæ ...	3iiij.
Spt. rectificati ...	3ix.

In regard to skin-creams, see reply to "F. P." for references to recent issues where formulæ have been published.

Sam Bucu (South Africa) (57/11).—LIQUID SOAP.—We have published a good many formulæ for liquid soap in the *C. & D.*—e.g., July 16, 1910, index folio 90, where nine recipes are given. We gather that you require a liquid soap for ordinary use, in which case you would probably find a 75-per-cent. solution of good soft-soap in spirit, scented with ol. lavand., and containing 1 per cent. of carbolic acid, would answer your purpose. It is easy to prepare, and not expensive if denatured spirit is employed in compounding it.

W. S. B. (67/3).—PERMANENT FROSTING OF GLASS is generally accomplished with white paint, which is afterwards "dabbed" with a dry brush or sponge. The "Glacier" window decoration method gives a nice result, and is less crude than the paint process referred to above.

McB. & Co. (64/65).—BOOKS ON DENTISTRY.—Barrett's "Dental Surgery for Medical Practitioners and Students of Medicine" (Lewis, 3s. 6d.); Sewill's "Dental Surgery" (Baillière, 10s. 6d.).

S. & Co. (64/50).—(1) Metal clips are sold for use with collapsible tubes to prevent the contents leaking. See the advertisement of Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., in our issue for May 3. (2) LABELLING METAL TUBES.—Usually, if the edges of the label overlap, there is no trouble from the labels coming off. The use of sodium-silicate solution for wetting the gum of the labels is a wrinkle which has been found to overcome the difficulty experienced in labelling tins, while the use of rye or arrowroot paste, with or without the addition of a little Friar's balsam or butter of antimony, is recommended by others.

J. F. (69/29).—DIAGRAM LANTERN-SLIDES.—There are several methods of preparing lantern-slides for writing on with stylus, pencil, or ink: (1) The simplest is to fix, wash, and dry a sensitive lantern-plate, flow over the surface ox-gall, and again dry. The plate can then be written on with ink. (2) Coat a plain lantern-plate with the following or any retouching varnish, when the surface can be written on with a black-lead pencil or black chalk:

Sandarac ...	10 grains
Mastic ...	10 grains
Ether ...	1 oz.
Benzol ...	100 minims

(3) The method generally preferred is that by which writing is shown on a black background, the writing being done with a stylus or knitting-needle. Suitable black varnish can be bought ready-made, or can be made as follows:

Syrian asphalt ...	5 oz.
Venice turpentine ...	1 oz.
Turpentine oil ...	1½ oz.
Lampblack,	
Linseed-oil varnish ...	of each a sufficiency

Mix the first three ingredients by cautiously heating until the asphalt is dissolved, then add sufficient linseed-oil varnish and lampblack to make the product of the consistence of thick cream. A lantern-slide is dabbed with this, dried, and rubbed over with a mixture of lampblack and mœilage.

(4) A similar result is obtained by adding lampblack to a mixture of Canada balsam 1 part, oil of turpentine 2 parts, the object being to produce an opaque black coating which will not chip under the stylus.

Optic (67/6).—(1) BOOK FOR BEGINNER IN OPTICS.—“The Chemist-Optician” (Office of C. & D., 4s.). (2) BOOK ON WINDOW-DRESSING.—Mason’s “Window-displays for Pharmacists” (Swift, 19 and 20 Great Pulteney Street, London, W., \$1).

H. N. K. (50/38).—QUILLAIA CLEANSING-PASTE:

Curd soap, shredded ... 4 oz.
Water ... 16 oz.

Dissolve, and add
Powdered quillaia ... ½ oz.
Lemon oil ... 1 dr.

A smaller quantity of saponin or powdered extract of quillaia may be employed in place of the powdered bark. When used solely for cleaning gloves there is usually added to the paste some French chalk or magnesium carbonate. The paste is applied with damp flannel, and is useful for taking out stains and grease-marks from all kinds of fabric.

Caouchouc (68/31).—The rubber door-mat can be repaired by cementing and vulcanising. A cycle-tyre repairer would probably undertake the job.

T. S. M. (Lahore) (11/24).—ANALYSIS OF DRUGS.—Another book which will be useful is Fuller’s “Quantitative Analysis of Medicinal Preparations,” recently published by Chapman & Hall at 6s. 6d.

Legal Queries.

Before writing about your difficulty consult “The Chemists’ and Druggists’ Diary,” 1913, pp. 211–242 and pp. 457–459, where most legal difficulties are anticipated.

Naphthalin (76/16).—You will find full information regarding the REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS in the C. & D. Diary, p. 444, and follow the advice given there.

Mancurian (77/30).—“Vaseline” is the registered trademark of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., and can only be used by them, or by their authority, on Vaseline made by them. It cannot be lawfully used by you to label ordinary petroleum jelly.

S. L. (74/50).—If the former superintendent of the company has been replaced by another, and the fact communicated to the Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, the company can continue to use the title “Chemists and Druggists.”

R. D. (75/71).—MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION.—It has not been the custom of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to take action in respect to illegal compounding, unless the prescriptions compounded have actually been written by registered medical practitioners.

Verax (79/56).—ERRAND-BOYS employed as such, and not “in or about a shop,” are excluded from Section 2 of the Shops Act, requiring exhibition of notice when they are under eighteen; but most errand-boys have to work in the shop during their spare time, so that a notice is necessary. The form of notice may be obtained from Wymans or Eyre & Spottiswoode through any bookseller. See C. & D. Diary, p. 227.

Manager (124/46).—SHOPS ACT.—We think from what you tell us in regard to the nature of your work as manager of a pharmacy, that it may fairly be considered that you are a manager, most of whose time is not occupied in connection with serving customers. You will note that the Home Office memorandum on the subject (see C. & D. Diary, p. 223) would exempt you from the definition of “Shop assistant,” consequently you are able to undertake, occasionally, but not habitually, dispensing of an urgent Insurance Act prescription.

L. M. W. (73/42).—Your advertisement, including the wording “What are your ailments? Send for particulars of my famous herbal mixtures. Failure to relieve unknown,” will make each of the herbal mixtures liable to medicine stamp-duty if they are preparations. You cannot register anything at Stationers’ Hall nowadays. The act of publication of anything original gives the first author or publisher the right to take proceedings against anyone who copies it. Previously right of action depended upon the matter being entered at Stationers’ Hall; this is no longer necessary.

Subscriber (77/4) is a DIRECTOR OF A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY in which he has “no financial interest, nor does he do anything in connection with it, except to sign documents occasionally, and he now fears the consequences. What should he do? [As no person can be a director of a company without having given his written consent and obtained the qualification shares necessary, “Subscriber” appears to be in a nebulous position. He should immediately obtain full particulars and ascertain his responsibility. The position of a director of any company is approximately that of a partner in a firm, and the legal responsibilities similar.]

E. S. (74/37) proposes to use a card in his window in respect to a pick-me-up described as “An ideal tonic,” with the additional wording, “A dose in time saves nine. Step in and tell us your feelings. We have something for every ail. Our threepenny doses are the best. Quick, safe, sure, certain.” He wants to know if this will make the preparations liable to medicine stamp-duty. [It will place in that category any medicinal preparations to which the placard applies, unless they are sold over the counter as a draught in a glass, when the duty does not apply, because the preparations are not sold in an enclosure *sur generis* with those mentioned in the Act. If the customer chooses to bottle the draught himself, that does not affect the position of the vendor.]

Repoc (66/30) asks: (1) If a doctor visits with or recognises an unqualified medical practitioner, I believe he is guilty of infamous conduct. Would the same apply if he aids an unqualified man carrying on a drug-store by writing the prescriptions for the customers who go to the shop and taking them to the shop himself? [The General Medical Council, which is the supreme court in matters of this kind, has not ruled that it is infamous conduct for a doctor to have an arrangement of the kind; but it has intimated that in certain circumstances it may take action if it be proved that by such association the Pharmacy Act is infringed and the doctor is party to the infringement.] (2) May an unqualified man take orders for poisons from customers who have accounts with him and hand the orders to a qualified chemist to be executed? [We do not know a law which will prevent him; besides, the agency decision applies. See C. & D. Diary, p. 214.]

Chemicus (78/33) has served an apprenticeship with a registered chemist and druggist, but he has no indentures or written statement to substantiate this fact, and he wants to know how he will get over the difficulty in the event of entering for the Minor examination. [It is a common error to suppose that indentures are essential for this purpose. All that is required is to make a declaration, on a form to be obtained from the Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts, to the effect that the applicant has been engaged for three years in dispensing medical prescriptions. The place or places where this experience has been obtained have to be stated, and the declaration testified by a registered chemist or registered medical practitioner.] “Chemicus” also asks if a similar declaration to this would serve for exemption as to known, admitted, and approved remedies. [It would not, because the High Court has ruled that the *bona-fide* apprenticeship referred to in the Medicine Stamp Acts is an indentured apprenticeship; consequently the indentures have to be produced to the Revenue authorities.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from “The Chemist and Druggist,” May 15, 1863.

United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., Mr. John Page in the chair. The report from the committee set forth the operations during the past year, and stated that there was a steady increase in the numerical strength of the Society, upwards of 2,000 members having been enrolled, and the income more than doubled. Already several of the objects of the Society were in full operation, and the committee were extending their connections throughout the Kingdom. They regretted that their exertions during the past session to obtain exemption from jury-service for the whole of the trade had not been successful, but they pledged themselves to further effort at the first opportunity. The inequality of the charge for the patent-medicine licence, being based upon a false principle, would also receive the early attention of the committee, and have their best efforts to get the charge reduced to a uniform rate. . . . The report, together with the audited statement of receipts and expenditure, was unanimously adopted, and agreed to be published and sent to all the members.